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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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AIR FORCES

CIVIL-MILITARY TEST PILOT TRAINING REVIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 83 p 7

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent N. Oreshina: "The Regime Is the Limit"]

[Text] "A military or civil aviation pilot who has higher flight and special engineering training, experience flying in modern types of aircraft, who has demonstrated an aptitude for creative activity, and who has passed examinations upon entering the Test Pilot Training Center and has successfully completed it may become a test pilot."

I will not forget the conversation on the train:

"What persons! I admire...," said the man, turning the newspaper with the feature story on a test pilot.

"Their salary...," commented his neighbor.

"Well, you know," said a voice from the upper berth, "risking one's life for the sake of money?..."

And before my eyes it blazed with the whiteness of clouds pierced by the sun--a fighter appeared under them like a dark drop. It was not making the usual straight-in landing approach, but was falling, like a diver from a tower, only hard concrete, not water, awaited it...

My breathing was constricted as if from a gulp of frosty air, and I wanted to call out: "It's time! Pull out..." But the airplane was diving--everything was slow, tenacious, and terrifying, as in a dream.

The direction of movement changed imperceptibly: it moved the fighter's nose upward, the airplane leveled off slightly... The subtle whistling of the wings, the noise of tires on concrete--gliding past us, the fighter dropped to the ground and rolled down the runway.

I take a breath--I am observing an airplane's dead-stick landing for the first time. But the face of the test pilot standing next to me also changes, as if it is thawing out.

We are at the Test Pilot Training Center; the airfield is spread out before us like a tablecloth, and alongside the taxiways are airplanes of various sizes, from heavy transports to fighters. A little farther there is construction. Gleaming with glass, a new building is rising, and next to it is the training complex.

"Many fine traditions have been originated over the years the Center has been in operation," says F. I. Burtsev, honored test pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union. "Of our graduates, 32 have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, three are State Prize winners, and 195 have received the honorary titles of 'Honored Test Pilot of the USSR' and 'Honored Test Navigator of the USSR'..."

Teaching to test airplanes... Is there a more complex task in pedagogical practice? But at first glance here, everything is routine: in the lecture halls, theoretical lessons are being conducted, instructors are giving lectures, tests and examinations are being given. But the principle built into the foundation of ground school is complete independence. Does the student take notes at a lecture, what additional material does he select on the subject of the classwork, how does he prepare himself for flights--the instructor does not display interest outwardly, although he answers all questions in detail and--he observes, trying to understand by individual traits the kind of work in which the future tester will be able to more completely and reliably prove himself.

...Takeoff, gear not up yet, and altitude is just several meters.

"Shut off number four," commands test pilot instructor A. I. Firsov.

The colorless circle of the outboard engine begins to darken the rotation of the slowing blades, the aircraft tries to swing around--the hoods of the lights on the edge of the concrete strip, which are quite close, are rushing by obliquely. The airplane, unable to pick up speed, barely raises its nose.

"Press it, Serezha, press it!" the guarding hands of Firsov insure every moment without touching the wheel.

Sergey Tresvyatskiy, only yesterday a pilot first class, probably feels like a schoolboy now, deriving the first words of test pilot competence. For a fighter pilot, accustomed to a delicate stick response, a heavy aircraft is like a loaded cart for a racehorse. His fingers have not yet become adjusted to the control wheel, and the habit of evaluating everything in flight himself forces him to cast a glance from the ground to the instrument panel, although the navigator reports on the buildup of speed.

When the airplane assumes a normal flight regime, Aleksandr Ivanovich Firsov turns to me:

"Before teaching the basics of test work, where critical situations are built into the assignment itself, it is necessary to demonstrate that there is a single principle in flying all types of aircraft. Train for the unusual: in a complicated situation, accurate understanding of what has taken place and psychological preparedness resolve everything."

The instructors of the Test Pilot Training Center ... A. I. Firsov, unhurried and calculating; Yu. A. Usikov, rigidly focused as if faceted throughout [ves' slovno iz granyey]; implacable V. V. Nazaryan--they have been entrusted with the training of a new generation of test pilots.

Various paths have led them to the same work. While Valentin Vazgenovich Nazaryan, still a student at the Chernigov Flight School, trained to be a test pilot, Yuriy Aleksandrovich Usikov dreamed about the sea as a youth, and only chance led him to the Kachinskoye school. Flying aptitudes became apparent after his first flights and his inclination for teaching was demonstrated during years of work as an instructor at the school. Then it also became a rule to analyze, not simply to discuss a completed flight, revealing the essence of errors possible in flying.

...Our assignment is complex piloting, a demonstration of characteristic mistakes. The basic loop [petlya Nesterova]--a supersonic fighter-bomber reaches the highest point and "hovers," as if in a deep breath...

"If you go into post-stall angles of attack now..." Usikov finishes expressing the thought with an action--the control wheel vigorously goes "by itself"; the aircraft begins to "shiver," and it nearly stands on its tail, as if it is exhausted. "Don't allow it to slip. If it has appeared..."

The airplane shudders roughly and stalls on its wing. Something like a wounded falling bird. The long nose begins a twist and stops the rotation.

"Smart aircraft, it doesn't want to spin," Usikov says approvingly, but the irritation of the pilot, who is accustomed to having the aircraft respond to him implicitly, shows through in his tone of voice. "Let's try again..."

In an instant it becomes uncomfortable: we are intruding into a forbidden area --all flight operation practice directs that it be avoided. At the mention of a spin, all pilots' facial muscles tighten and their eyes become alert: an unintentional stall in the excitement of air combat carries the threat of ejection. But here the test pilots are taught the spin as an everyday occurrence, as one of the compulsory elements of flight tests.

We were luckier with Valentin Vazgenovich Nazaryan, in another type of fighter, an interceptor. The airplane, in entering an uncoordinated turn, is as if it is tightening an unseen knot. "Pitch limit," "Regime limit," the alarm appears in the warning female voice of the annunciator [rechevoy informator].

"Hear how this woman has begun to worry," jokes Nazaryan and "gives it the foot" with a sharp push.

It shook the airplane, turned it over on its wing, and put it on its back, and it began to spin obediently, swallowing kilometers of altitude.

"Now the controls are recovering." The tension does not show through in Valentin Vazgenovich's voice, as if all these long seconds the aircraft had been in an uncontrolled maneuver, despite all the laws of aerodynamics submitting to his hands.

But an instructor's work consists not only of training the student in special procedures and practices. In test flight, the pilot himself is faced with determining the limits of acceptable risk. And if he draws a conclusion on an aircraft's performance at regime limits without carrying the test through to its conclusion, he is not simply misleading the chief engineer and designers. By abandoning the field of undetected effects, by protecting himself, the test pilot, he jeopardizes the squadron pilot.

"But you cannot replace a shortage of skill with boldness, either," Enn Vellovich Kaarma, deputy chief of the Center, tells me before the flight. "Only high morals and professionalism make a pilot a test pilot."

Realizing that Enn Vellovich had been awarded the Order of Lenin for the flight test program, I attempt to shift the conversation to flights, but Kaarma evidently is not able to talk about himself. But then, in the air...

Speeds are characteristic of a supersonic fighter, but a turn with the afterburner on resembles a scorching band which has tightened an imaginary pylon of space. But now the needle on the instrument indicates a speed that is characteristic of propeller-driven aircraft with a straight wing. Everything in the aircraft has been concentrated, as if with bated breath, but I hear satisfaction in Enn Vellovich's voice: "And we can fly at such speeds." His hand dispenses the forces with a pharmacist's precision, the fighter is in the range of regimes where it is still possible, but not recommended, to fly, and Kaarma finds a way to approach the minimum limit.

It is not customary to discuss danger among test pilots: risk is perceived here as a relative and natural concept. They say intensely and with restraint: "It is an important assignment." This is not the fearlessness of their self-assurance and not a psychological defense. It is something more complex.

The test pilot must not only perform a flight regime accurately, but see the dynamics and prospects for its development. He must note the anomalies where they are not expected, and in approaching the limit possible, but not crossing it, supply the ground with not simply hundreds of meters of film from monitoring and recording apparatus, but invaluable data for the sake of which it was worth taking a risk with his eyes open.

"The test pilot cannot be confined to the scope of instructions"--this concept, once expressed to me by test pilot I. P. Volk, at first appeared to be contrary to what was previously considered hard-and-fast in flying. Only later did I realize: regardless of how well-thought-out and carefully planned, the test pilot introduces his own corrections.

I had heard of Igor' Petrovich Volk long before I became acquainted with him: an unordinary, strong personality, at times not fitting within the framework of the usual judgments about a person. A talented test pilot, and that which requires a full output of effort from others is for him a normal work routine.

On this flight everything seemed unusual: complicated flying maneuvers--undemonstrative, as if wiry. The aircraft followed the controls with obedient faithfulness--the movements of Igor' Petrovich were vigorous and would have

seemed sharp had it not been for their remarkable precision and accuracy. And even the spin--like a cocked spring with tightly compressed coils.

It is as if every experienced pilot has his own "reserve of safety," a precise awareness of the limit up to which he can allow himself to go when flying an aircraft. The test pilot determines this level of reliability himself, soberly evaluating capabilities and experience. One avoids relatively remote boundaries of danger zones, and others with an increase in skill, approach closer to them. For Igor' Petrovich, this buffer layer was very thin; he is nearly on the edge of what is possible generally.

Transmitting not simply flying, but testing experience, achieved at moments of full voluntary effort and extreme endurance in the quest, in the acutely painful analysis of others' tragedies and one's own mistakes...

"What is incomprehensible alerts you in the air," says Igor' Petrovich, "what has not been keenly felt, has not been explained. And what a young test pilot sometimes approaches by a trial and error method for years may be demonstrated in several flights. But the assignment must be skillfully planned, the weak and strong aspects of his flying abilities caught, and he must be taught to understand not only the airplane, but himself in the airplane, prompted how to control not simply an aircraft, but himself."

The creative search of a test pilot does not end with the completion of a flight. In preparing himself for a complex assignment during the time that he also is carrying it out, the pilot is not in a position to stop a focused train of thought. This internal dialog with the aircraft is not limited by conversations with engineers of scientific subunits, not enclosed within design bureaus, or libraries. The assignment follows everywhere--at home, at meals, in front of the television...

But when the mission has been completed and the last signature has been put on the report, emptiness comes together with the satisfaction, as if a negative strain appears to replace a burden of positive overwork, and it is more difficult to endure.

...It is evening. The din of engines subsides at the airfield, and the test pilots' classrooms are becoming deserted. Light is burning in only one window: in the instructors' section they are discussing current work, ways of reorganizing the training process, methodological questions. This is a school, not a shop where test pilots are stamped out, but a jeweler's workshop in which they carefully and precisely polish the facets of flying talent and human virtues. But to retain his own personal world of sensations and desires at the level of social consciousness--the test pilot can be helped in this only by a thoughtful and sensitive attitude toward their rigorous work by the state as a whole and by each one of us.

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CSO: 1801/185

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

SECOND LATVIAN SSR DOSAAF CONGRESS HELD

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "The 2nd Congress of Latvian SSR DOSAAF"]

[Excerpt] The 2nd Congress of Latvian SSR DOSAAF opened on 27 December in the Riga District Officers Club.

In attendance at the session were delegates and guests of the congress, workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the labor intelligentsia, college and secondary students, fighting men of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, the Red Banner Baltic Border District, and the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, party, Soviet, and Komsomol workers, war and labor veterans, and prominent DOSAAF athletes.

The agenda was unanimously ratified: report of the Central Committee of Latvian SSR DOSAAF; report of the auditing commission; election of the Central Committee of republic DOSAAF and the auditing commission; election of delegates to the 9th Congress of USSR DOSAAF.

The floor was given to V. I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party. He presented the greeting of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party to the 2nd Congress of republic DOSAAF and this was met with enthusiastic applause.

Maj Gen E. Ya. Evin, chairman of the Central Committee of Latvian SSR DOSAAF, gave the accountability report of the republic DOSAAF Central Committee.

The 2nd Congress of Latvian SSR DOSAAF is taking place on the threshold of an important date in the life of the Soviet people, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the speaker noted. Like all Soviet people, the working people of Soviet Latvia are celebrating this great holiday with new successes in all areas of public life and with persistent, creative labor, carrying out the plans of communist building developed by the 26th CPSU Congress and performing the tasks given by subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the time that has passed since the 1st Congress of Latvian SSR DOSAAF the republic defense organization, under the leadership of party and Soviet bodies, has taken significant steps toward further improvement in military patriotic,

mass defense, training, and sports work. Latvian SSR DOSAAF has grown stronger organizationally and increased in numbers during the report period. This truly mass-scale defense-patriotic organization now has 3,705 primary organizations whose ranks join more than 1,050,000 members.

The May 1979 meeting of the republic party aktiv played a significant part in stepping up the activity of DOSAAF committees and organizations. This meeting discussed the question "The Condition of Military-Patriotic Indoctrination of Working People and Mass-Defense Work in the Republic and Ways To Improve the Situation."

The command and political organs of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, the Red Banner Baltic Border District, and the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet are giving republic DOSAAF a great deal of help, as are the trade unions, the Komsomol, the Znaniye Society, the military commissariats, civil defense headquarters, and the Riga section of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

The number of organizations which achieve high indicators in their work year after year increased during the report period. The DOSAAF organizations of the cities of Riga, Daugavpils, Yelgava, Yurmala, and Dobel'skiy, Tsesisskiy, Stuchkiy, Ogrskiy, Rizhskiy, and Liyepayskiy rayons are the leaders in socialist competition.

It was emphasized at the congress that the work of the primary organizations of VEF Production Association imeni V. I. Lenin, the Radiotekhnika Production Association, the Nakotne Kolkhoz in Yelgavskiy Rayon, the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka, the Riga Streetcar-Trolley Administration, and SGPTU No 13 in Riga deserves praise.

The All-Union competitive inspection of rayon and city DOSAAF organizations in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the competitive inspection of primary Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and various republic inspections which are conducted regularly on the initiative of the Central Committee of Latvian SSR DOSAAF have played an important part in raising the level of military-patriotic and mass-defense work. Over the years a great deal of experience has been accumulated with joint work by DOSAAF and Komsomol committees and military-patriotic indoctrination of young people and preparing them to defend the fatherland. The press, television, and radio are playing a larger part every year in propagandizing the objectives and tasks of the defense society.

A great deal has been done during the report period to expand and strengthen the material-technical base. Most training organizations today are housed in newly built buildings. Every motor vehicle school has its own practice driving area and new vehicles. Practically all the schools have technical training aids and programmed equipment. The staffs of training organizations have stabilized and more attention is being given to methodological work and improving the professional skills of teachers and instructors. All this has made it possible to fulfill annual plan assignments for preparing specialists to serve in the Armed Forces and to improve the quality of their training period. Last year 95.5 percent of the draft-age young men completed their training with outstanding

and good grades and passed the requirements of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] test, while 56 percent received sports ratings.

At the same time, analyzing the work done and discussing ways to improve the activities of the defense society further, the speaker and those who participated in the discussion criticized those organizations where political indoctrination work with DOSAAF members and technical training are poorly organized and progressive know-how and up-to-date teaching methods are being implemented slowly. Not all organizations have introduced the practice of uniform planning or found effective forms of working together with trade unions, the Komsomol, the Znaniye Society and the military commissariats. These problems occur in the Madona, Kuldiga, Gurbene, Bauska, Rezekne, Preyli, and other DOSAAF committees.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

LITHUANIAN SSR DOSAAF ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Recent Accomplishments Cited

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Unsigned article: "The Defense Society: Results and Tasks"]

[Text] The workers of the Lithuanian SSR, successfully implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, fittingly greeted the 60th Anniversary of the USSR. Members of the republic defense society, who are preparing for their second congress, are making a definite contribution to the labor achievements and the strengthening of the economic and defense might of the country. Maj Gen R. Zhal'nerauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, responded to questions of a SOVETSKAYA LITVA correspondent about the activities of the republic defense organization:

[Question] "Tell us, please, with what indices did Lithuanian DOSAAF members conclude 1982?"

[Answer] "The work indices in the anniversary year indicate that the planned goals were by and large attained. Our educational organizations successfully fulfilled their socialist obligations for training specialists for the Soviet armed forces. Of our students, 97.5 percent passed the examinations with "good" and "excellent" marks. Almost all the future soldiers were awarded the badges, 'Prepared for Labor and Defense'.

"The annual tasks of training specialists for the economy were also fulfilled. Capital construction continued to develop, the material and technical support to DOSAAF organizations continued to improve, and the mass participation in sports having technical and military application is growing.

"City, rayon and primary republic defense organizations have achieved definite successes in mass defense and military-patriotic work. In the anniversary year the Vilnius and Birshton gorkoms and the Panyevezhis raykom of DOSAAF were their groups' winners in socialist competition. The Kaunas and Panyevezhis gorkoms and the Kretinga, Anikshchay and other raykoms of DOSAAF greeted the 60th Anniversary of the USSR with high indices.

"In 1982, the republic's defense collectives promised to increase DOSAAF membership to 90 percent of the population and student youth. This index was achieved. At this time, more than 1.4 million people are in the republic defense organization."

[Question] "What work is the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF organization doing to fulfill the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums?"

[Answer] "Lithuanian USSR DOSAAF is carrying out agitational-propaganda work in all organizations to explain the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums. The leading workers of committees, educational organizations and clubs are participating. DOSAAF's aim is for each member of the defense society to deeply realize his role in this huge nationwide activity. Unanimous support for party and governmental policy and for the resolutions of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum is expressed at ongoing DOSAAF city and regional conferences.

"The republic DOSAAF Central Committee considers one of its primary tasks to be to direct the activity of its organizations toward further improving mass defense, military-patriotic, and sports work among the rural population, especially its youth, and to strengthen the material base of rural organizations. Our schools and sports and technical clubs are carrying out important work in this direction, preparing cadres for technical professions in the economy which require large numbers of people, including the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The republic obtains annually some 25-30,000 specialists--truck, motorcycle, tractor and combine operators. For many years already, the Klaypeda technical supervisory service "mekhanizator" has been conducting training of tractor driver-machine operators and equipment operators for rigs which prepare grass meal."

[Question] "In January of this year the 2nd DOSAAF Congress of the Lithuanian SSR is being held. What work is going on in connection with this?"

[Answer] "Preparation for the 2nd Congress, which opens on 20 January, is proceeding successfully. Elections in primary DOSAAF organizations took place during September-December. Presently, as I said earlier, meetings and elections are taking place in the city and rayon committees of the defense society, during which DOSAAF members analyze the situation and make many valuable recommendations and critical comments. They are very carefully correlated and studied. Measures will be taken in response to each criticism.

"Party and soviet organizations are giving us a great deal of assistance in conducting the electoral campaign."

[Question] "Naturally, during the electoral period important events and changes in the activities of the republic defense organization are taking place. Tell us, please, about the main things."

[Answer] "In March, 1981, the workers of our republic marked the 40th Anniversary of the Lithuanian defense organization--one of the combat detachments of USSR DOSAAF. By decree of All-Union Central Trade-Union Council, the Komsomol

Central Committee, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Lithuania was again awarded third place in the results of socialist competition during 1981 among the defense societies of the union republics. We were also third in 1978 and 1979.

"During the reporting period, the number of DOSAAF members in the republic increased by more than 72 percent, and 140 new primary organizations were created.

"The authority of the DOSAAF educational organizations, which are successfully fulfilling tasks in training specialists for the Soviet Army, has risen significantly. For high indices in this area, the republic defense society from 1978 through 1980 was awarded first place in the country, and was presented the Red Banner of the USSR Ministry of Defense, which is passed on annually.

"Our schools constantly earn prizes in socialist competition among the DOSAAF educational organizations of the Red Banner Baltic Military District. The Shyauliyay Model Combined Technical School earned first place in 1981.

"Definite successes have been achieved also in sports. Hundreds of thousands of people in the republic are involved in sports having technical and military applications. Their number increased considerably after the first congress. The number of masters of sport, ranked sportsmen, trainers, and referee instructors is increasing.

"Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF sportsmen are achieving high results in international competition. Glider pilots V. Sabetskis, A. Rukas, V. Shlyumba, A. Berzhinskas, and R. Stashaytite have repeatedly won national championships. Pilot Yu. Kayris became grand champion of the socialist countries' defense societies in 1980. In 1981, he won the European championship, and last year became world champion. In 1982, parachutist R. Kashchushkyavichyus established a world record for landing accuracy.

"Everyone knows about the victories at various competitions of automobile drivers S. Brundza, and the brothers A. And K. Girdauskas; motorcyclists E. Ramonas, K. Savitskis, L. Blazhdevich; boat racers V. Matulyavichyus, L. Kavalyauskas, R. Kavalyauskas and others.

"The constantly strengthening material base of the republic defense society facilitates successes in training specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces, and the increase in sports mastery. Various equipment worth 4 million rubles was acquired between the two congresses. New aircraft, trucks, tracked prime movers, and motorcycles have been added to the equipment park. Designers from the Prenay Experimental Sports Aviation Factory have developed a motorized glider, the "Nyamunas," which is among the world's best.

"Between 1977 and 1982, more than 11 million rubles have been invested in capital construction and assembly work. During this time, the Alitus Technical School, the Nyamunskiy ring sports facilities at which automobile and motorcycle races are held, the training buildings for the Vilnius Model Automobile school, residential houses in Prenay and Kivishkes, and other facilities have been built and begun operation.

"The country has valued our work highly. For successes achieved in mass defense work, military-patriotic education of workers, and sports development, the Lithuanian defense organization has on three occasions been awarded the bowl of the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee which is passed on annually. Nine people were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. The activities of the Kaunas city and Anikshchay rayon DOSAAF organizations were recognized with honorary certificates of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet."

[Question] "What do you plan to do to further improve the mass defense, military-patriotic, and sports efforts?"

[Answer] "Guided by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress, we will strive to make each primary DOSAAF organization the center of mass defense, military-patriotic and sports work, to develop primary organizations everywhere, and to involve the entire population, beginning at 14 years of age, in DOSAAF."

"We intend to achieve a further increase in the mass participation in sports by widely developing all-round combined tournaments in military related sports not requiring large monetary expenditures, as well as developing sports having technical and military application in the children's and youths' sports and technical schools, and creating groups in the aviation-technical sports clubs from students in the general educational schools.

"In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the material-technical base of defense organizations will be further developed. Complexes at the Klaypeda and Panevezhis automotive schools will be built. The republic DOSAAF house is to be built in Vilnius. In short these are the things we have been doing and have planned."

Second Congress Covered

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 Jan 83 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Defense Society Congress"]

[Text] VILNIUS, 20 January. (EL'TA) [Lithuanian Telegraph Agency] The ranks of the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force and Navy number approximately one-half million members in the Lithuanian SSR. It is one of the largest mass organizations in the republic.

The participants in the 2nd Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Congress, which opened today, discussed the work accomplished by the military-patriotic organization, and the tasks which it faces in the light of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Participants in the work of the congress included N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; leaders of republic ministries and departments; other party, soviet and komsomol officials; Soviet Army members; and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

With great enthusiasm, the delegates elected the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to the honorary presidium of the congress.

A. Buylis, chief of the department of administrative organs of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, read the greetings of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party to the congress.

The chairman of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen R. Zhal'nerauskas, presented the report of the society's central committee. N. Pulatov, chairman of the republic revision commission of the society, read the report of that committee.

The speakers and those present at the discussions noted that the republic's defense society had become stronger by its second congress. It is steadfastly fulfilling its patriotic mission of educating its members to be politically active, to master their equipment to perfection, and to be prepared to defend their Soviet homeland. DOSAAF members are actively participating in building communism, are broadening their patriotic activity, and are contributing to strengthening the might of the Soviet homeland and its armed forces. Thousands of young people of draft age are being physically strengthened and are acquiring military-technical specialties in the society. Approximately 600,000 society members are participating in the all-union walking tour of places of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor glory. Great attention is devoted to sports of technical and military application. At the 7th Summer Games of the USSR peoples, republic representatives in these sports finished sixth, and they were first in aviation sports. Since the first congress in 1976, society cadres and the educational and sports base have been strengthened, and more equipment has been obtained.

The congress planned measures to further improve organizational work and strengthen the primary organizations.

P. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; Maj Gen A. Mamayev, chief of Administration, USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Lt Gen P. Butenko, deputy commander, Red Banner Baltic Military District; and K. Kayris, first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers spoke at the congress.

The resolution was adopted, elections to the society's leading organs were conducted, and delegates to the 9th all-union DOSAAF congress were elected.

Today an organizational plenum of the newly elected Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee was held. Major General R. Zhal'nerauskas was elected the society's Central Committee chairman.

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CSO: 1801/178

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

FIFTH AZERBAIJAN SSR DOSAAF CONGRESS COVERED

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Article: "Develop Patriots - the 5th Congress of Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF"]

[Text] It is the honorable and important duty of every Soviet citizen to constantly strengthen the defensive might of the homeland and always to be ready to come to its defense. The Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the USSR makes a large contribution to this important work. Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF does a great deal to disseminate the fundamentals of military knowledge among the population and prepare Soviet people for defense of the socialist fatherland. The 5th Congress of Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF discussed the results of this work in recent years and the upcoming tasks of organizations of the republic defense society in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress. The meeting was held on 19 January in the Baku Garrison Officers Club imeni Aza Aslanov.

The Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU was enthusiastically elected as an honorary presidium.

The greeting of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party to the 5th Congress of Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF, which was presented by G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Maj Gen Tank Trps I. S. Akhmedov, chairman of the Central Committee of Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF, presented the accountability report.

Kh. Ismaylov, chairman of the republic DOSAAF auditing commission, presented its report.

It was noted at the congress that the members of the republic defense society took the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 Plenum of the party Central Committee, and the points and conclusions contained in the speech at the Plenum and the report at the ceremonial meeting in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov as a fighting program and will do everything possible to build the country's defense capability in the future.

During the report period DOSAAF committees and organizations did a great deal of work on further strengthening the invincible unity of the army and the people, indoctrinating working people and young people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and involving broad masses of the population in active participation in mass-defense, military-patriotic, training, and sports work. The republic DOSAAF organization came to its congress enriched with new work experience, its aktiv having made a concrete contribution to the socioeconomic development of the republic. New primary DOSAAF organizations have been formed which join together a large number of workers, kolkhoz members, employees, and secondary students.

DOSAAF committees took an active part in conducting the all-Union excursion of Komsomol members and young people to the sites of the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and in organizing work by large numbers of young men and women to pass the requirements of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] test. Such forms of military-patriotic work as lessons in courage, meetings with war and labor heroes, and special weeks and months devoted to mass defense work have become established practices.

At the same time, the report and the statements of delegates to the congress observed, there are also shortcomings in this important work. Work on military-patriotic indoctrination of society members still does not meet heightened requirements in a number of committees and training organizations and is done in a formalistic manner, ineffectively. Inadequate attention is given to propagandizing the combat traditions of the Soviet people and the heroic aspects of our everyday labor.

One of the fundamental tasks which organizations of the defense society perform is preparing young people for military service and indoctrinating young men in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, devotion to the socialist homeland, and a high level of discipline and organization. Speaking of this, delegates at the congress noted that a well-organized system of moral-political training of young people for service in the army and navy has been put together in the republic in recent years under the leadership of party agencies. The system is becoming richer in content and more diverse in form. A network of motor vehicle schools, technical and radio engineering schools, and technical sports clubs has been established for this purpose and is constantly growing.

At the same time, work to raise the effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process and improve the material-technical base of DOSAAF is still not organized on the proper level in many organizations. Defense-sports work is not done efficiently or well enough in primary organizations, especially rural ones, as well as among students at general secondary and vocational-technical schools, teknikums, higher educational institutions, and at the place of residence. DOSAAF organizations did not always take an active part in activities related to the GTO test. Many city and rayon competitions are conducted on a low level.

Participants in the congress expressed profound gratitude to the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and its Bureau for their regular help and attention to the development of defense work in the republic. The delegates

gave their assurance that the large DOSAAF collective of the republic will do everything possible in the future to promote consolidation of the defense capability of the Soviet state and to prepare Soviet people for the defense of our socialist homeland.

Lt Gen V. K. Zemlyannikov, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, spoke at the congress.

The delegates enthusiastically adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress elected new memberships for the Central Committee of Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF and the auditing commission of the republic society, and delegates to the 9th Congress of USSR DOSAAF.

Participating in the work of the congress were S. B. Tatliyev, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, D. M. Muslim-Zade, candidate member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, G. Sh. Efendiayev, G. K. Veretel'nikov, important official of the CPSU Central Committee and delegates from the defense societies of Georgia, Armenia, and Dagestan.

An organizational plenum of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF was held and elected the presidium of the Central Committee.

Maj Gen Tank Trps I. S. Akhmedov was re-elected chairman of the Central Committee of the republic DOSAAF.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

NINTH ALL-UNION DOSAAF CONGRESS

Opening Session Covered

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Yesterday in the Kremlin"]

[Text] The IX All-Union Congress of the Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy began its work yesterday in Moscow, at the Great Kremlin Palace. From all corners of the Land of Soviets representatives of the more than 100 million members of the Defense Society gathered here: employees of DOSAAF committees and training organizations, activists, and athletes. Among the delegates are party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol employees and representatives of defense and sports organizations.

The millions-strong detachment of members of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy, winner of two orders, came to their congress closely unified around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee. The patriotic Society is making a worthy contribution to successfully carrying out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and performance of the tasks assigned by it for further strengthening the economic and defensive might of our socialist homeland.

The congress was opened by Admiral of the Fleet G. N. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and Hero of the Soviet Union.

The delegates unanimously elected the presidium of the congress. The presidium includes secretary of the CPSU Central Committee I. V. Kapitonov; chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU G. S. Sizov; department chief of the CPSU Central Committee I. F. Dmitryev; secretary of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet T. N. Menteshashvili; first deputy USSR Minister of Defense Mar Su S. Sokolov; chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Gen Arm A. A. Yepishev; first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol V. M. Mishin; first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers V. P. Orlov; deputy USSR ministers of defense Commander of Air Defense Forces Mar Avn A. I. Koldunov, Air Force Commander Chief Mar Avn P. S. Kutakhov, Naval Commander Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov, USSR Civil Defense Chief Gen Arm A. P. Altunin, and Mar Engr Trps N. F. Shestopolov; member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of

the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and Book Trade B. N. Pastukhov; chairman of the Physical Training and Sport Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers M. V. Gramov; troop commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow M. D. Gen Arm P. G. Lushev; deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Col Gen M. G. Sobolev; secretaries of the AUCCTU V. F. Bogatikov and V. N. Makeyev; secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol D. A. Akhromiy; member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and three times Hero of the Soviet Union Mar Avn A. I. Pokryshkin; chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee Col Gen A. S. Zheltov; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies V. A. Baltiyskiy; deputy chairman of the board of directors of the All-Union Znaniye Society V. Ye. Semichastnyy; three times Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen Avn I. N. Kozhedub; twice Hero of the Soviet Union USSR pilot-cosmonaut Lt Gen Avn G. T. Beregovoy; and other party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol employees, prominent military leaders, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, representatives of the political organs of the army and navy, executives and activists of DOSAAF committees and organizations, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, labor, and the defense Society.

The presidium also includes the heads of the delegations of the defense and sports societies and organizations of a number of other countries who came to the congress.

On the suggestion of master teacher and Hero of Socialist Labor V. K. Kokoshki of the Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni I. A. Likhachev, the delegates enthusiastically and unanimously elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The secretariat of the IX All-Union DOSAAF Congress and the mandate commission were elected.

The chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF reported that delegations from the defense and sports societies and organizations of a number of foreign countries had come to the congress: the Organization for Assistance to Defense of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria headed by Maj Gen Georgiy Kostov, chairman of the Central Council; the Hungarian Defense Union headed by Maj Gen Lajos Kiss; the Vietnamese Peoples Organization for Defense Indoctrination headed by deputy chairman of the Standing Committee Maj Gen Doan Tue; the Sport and Technique Society of the GDR headed by Chairman of the Central Board of Governors Vice Adm Guenther Kutschebauch; the Committee for Physical Training and Sport of the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic headed by deputy chairman of the committee Kim Dyk Chung; the Society for Military-Patriotic Indoctrination of the Republic Cuba headed by chairman of the National Council Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez; the Society for Assistance in Defense of the Mongolian Peoples Republic headed by chairman of the Central Council of the Society Lt Gen Zhambyn Zhmyan; the National Defense League of the Polish Peoples Republic headed by chairman of the Main Board of Directors of the League Division Gen Zygmunt Chuszcz; the National Council for Physical Training and Sport of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by member of the executive committee of the National Council Gheorge Vladyska; the Union for Assistance to the Army of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by chairman of the Central Committee of the Union Lt Gen Vaclav Goracek; the People's Technics

Society of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia headed by chairman of the conference Sahit Klokoci; the Organization of People's Defense Committees of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by chairman of the National Command Suleiman Nasser Muhammed; the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by commander of the People's Army division Gen Muhammed Ibrahim Al-Ali; and the National Air Club of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by vice president of the air club Philipe Zefaniash Vembane.

On behalf of the delegates Admiral of the Fleet G. M. Yegorov warmly welcomed the foreign guests.

Then the delegates ratified the agenda and working rules of the congress:

1. Report of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and tasks toward further improving the work of organizations of the defense society in light of the current demands of the CPSU, presented by Admiral of the Fleet Gen M. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF;
2. Report of the Central Inspection Commission of USSR DOSAAF presented by G. V. Tomilin, chairman of the Central Inspection Commission of USSR DOSAAF;
3. Election of the central organs of USSR DOSAAF.

The floor was given to I. V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pronounced the greeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the IX All-Union DOSAAF congress and it was greeted with turbulent, prolonged applause.

Then the congress heard the report by Admiral of the Fleet G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, entitled "Report of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and Tasks To Further Improve the Work of Organizations of the Defense Society in Light of the Current Demands of the CPSU," and the report of the Central Inspection Commission of USSR DOSAAF, which was presented by chairman of the Central Inspection Commission G. V. Tomilin.

After hearing the reports the congress began discussion of them. Participants in discussion during the morning session included the following: chairman of the Moscow City DOSAAF committee D. N. Kuznetsov; chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Ukraine A. D. Korotchenko; chairman of the Kuybyshev Oblast DOSAAF committee V. A. Glebskiy; first deputy USSR minister of defense Mar SU S. L. Sokolov; first secretary of the Engel'skiy Rayon Komsomol committee of Saratov Oblast N. P. Belousova; chairman of the Central Council of the Organization for Assistance to Defense of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic Maj Gen Georgiy Kostov; general secretary of the Hungarian Defense Union Maj Gen Lajos Kiss; first secretary of the Frunzenskiy Rayon committee of the Moldavian Communist Party G. I. Kushnar; and chairman of the Tbilisi City DOSAAF committee N. O. Gogua.

Then Col Gen Avn S. I. Kharlamov, chairman of the mandate commission, presented its report. The congress unanimously ratified the report of the mandate commission.

Discussion of the accountability report of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and of the Central Inspection Commission of USSR DOSAAF continued at the evening session.

The congress is continuing its work.

Reports on Plans, Objectives

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Feb 83 pp 2-3

[Report of G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF: "Report of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and Tasks To Further Improve the Work of Organizations of the Defense Society in Light of the Current Demands of the CPSU"]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Esteemed guests!

We listened to the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee to the IX All-Union DOSAAF Congress with enormous attention. It directs and inspires the organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy, winner of two orders, to work even harder to carry out its assigned tasks. On behalf of the delegates to the congress and all members of the Defense Society, allow me to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its high praise of the work of the defense Society and for its constant concern for the development and strengthening of DOSAAF.

Comrades! Six years have passed since the VIII All-Union DOSAAF Congress. This has been a time filled with heroic deeds by our people, of selfless labor by them to carry out the plans of communist building developed by the 25th and 26th party congresses.

The November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, and RSFSR Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people, their unbreakable resolve to preserve the historical continuity and consistency of the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist party and Soviet State.

Soviet people are laboring intensively, with an extremely business-like attitude, to carry out party plans. DOSAAF members are striving to increase their contribution to performance of the tasks advanced in the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

Our congress is taking place at a time when the imperialists, above all the United States, have aggravated the international situation. They have attempted to oppose the policy of detente with a policy of intensifying preparations for war, interfering in the domestic affairs of other people, and increasing international tensions. They are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. Under these conditions the party and the Soviet State are working tirelessly to keep peace

in the world. They are defending the interests of our homeland uncompromisingly, maintaining high vigilance, and doing everything possible to reliably defend the constructive labor and peaceful life of the Soviet people.

DOSAAF organizations have a prominent role in the performance of defense tasks. They are expected to actively assist in strengthening the defense capability of the homeland and in preparing working people to defend it.

The principal result of the report period is that, in carrying out the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the 7 May 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the defense Society has reached new heights in the main areas of its patriotic work. The tasks put forward at the VIII All-Union DOSAAF congress have basically been fulfilled.

When surveying the work that has been done we see clearly the inseparable link between our achievements and the constant attention of the Communist Party to the affairs and needs of the defense Society, its wise and tested leadership of the country's public organizations.

On your behalf, on behalf of all DOSAAF members, permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the defense Society will continue to be the party's reliable helper in carrying out Lenin's teachings on defense of the socialist fatherland.

Indoctrinate DOSAAF Members in the Spirit of Soviet Patriotism and Socialist Internationalism

Comrades! The practical activity of DOSAAF during the report period aimed chiefly at insuring active participation by Society members in mass defense work and indoctrinating them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and constant readiness to defend the homeland.

Our party has always considered military-patriotic indoctrination of working people and young people as an important and inseparable part of ideological work among the masses. Carrying out the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF took concrete steps to improve work on indoctrination of DOSAAF members in the spirit of carrying out Lenin's teachings, the demands of the CPSU, and the principles of the USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist fatherland.

The selection and training of cadres and public activists who carry on military-patriotic work has improved and executives have been made more accountable for personal participation in the indoctrination of working people and young people. A great deal has been done to summarize and disseminate the progressive work know-how of DOSAAF committees and organizations. The network of DOSAAF houses has expanded, and methodological aid to committees has improved.

Steps have been taken toward a comprehensive solution to indoctrination problems, activating the organizational and indoctrination work of DOSAAF committees, and developing and deepening their cooperation with trade unions and the Komsomol, the Znaniye Society, army and navy political organs, military commissariats,

civil defense headquarters, organizations of war veterans, and other state agencies and public organizations. This promoted an improvement in the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination of young people, especially forms such as the all-Union excursion to sites of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Communist Party and Soviet people, the all-Union In Memoriam watch, the Week of Revolutionary Glory, and the military sports games Zarnitsa and Orlenok.

Participation by the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF in all-Union science-practice conferences and its assemblies organized jointly with the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and the Zaniye Society are very important for improving the work.

Many DOSAAF committees, schools, and clubs in Moscow, Leningrad, Kuybyshev, Omsk, and Bryansk oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and a number of other organizations are participating actively in Lenin and public political readings and in the work of military-patriotic clubs and lecture bureaus. They hold meetings with veterans of war and labor and conduct solemn rituals at heroic monuments and memorial complexes. Special weeks and months devoted to mass defense work have been further developed.

The organizations of the Defense Society have been enriched by the experience of skillfully combining military-patriotic indoctrination of Soviet people with practical training in the fundamentals of military affairs.

The Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF devoted constant attention to enlarging the role of the Society's press in military-patriotic indoctrination of DOSAAF members. We can say that the ideological, literary, and scholarly level of publications and the effectiveness of the articles in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and the journals VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, KRYL'YA RODINY, ZA RULEM, and RADIO is improving; their total circulation has passed 5 million. The DOSAAF Publishing House is doing useful work.

Public activists play a prominent part in military-patriotic indoctrination of members of the defense Society. Most of the committees and DOSAAF Houses have formed successfully operating non-staff departments, standing commissions, methods councils, and lecture groups. Many veterans of war and labor and reserve and retired officers work actively in them. Permit me to express sincere gratitude to these veterans for their unselfish labor and to wish that they may keep their vigor for many years and work actively in DOSAAF organizations.

Of course, the criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination is the concrete behavior of people. The quality of new recruits for the Armed Forces is improving year after year. The young men joining the army and navy are absolutely devoted to the fatherland. They are mastering military affairs with great consciousness of their civil duty and, if necessary, they appear before the entire world as patriots and internationalists. The best of them have been given high awards of the homeland for courage and heroism. We are proud of the fact that among them are many who received their elementary training and indoctrination in DOSAAF, men such as the delegates to our congress Col Ivan Zhukov, Lieutenant Colonels Vasiliy Shcherbakov and Yuriy Kuznetsov, Senior Lieutenant Nabi Akramov, and pilot-cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, all Heroes of the Soviet Union, and Aleksandr Novak, winner of the Order of Lenin.

The work that has been done should be assessed as the first step in the great work that still remains to reorganize military-patriotic indoctrination. Some committees are still slow in carrying out the demands of the CPSU to improve ideological and political indoctrination work. In the DOSAAF organizations of Estonia, Tajikistan, the Dagestan and Komi autonomous republics, and Murmansk, Chita, and certain other oblasts there are cases where military-patriotic activities are conducted in a formalistic manner and do not involve a significant share of Society members, especially in rural areas.

The challenge for DOSAAF committees and organizations is to work more vigorously to eliminate shortcomings, to improve military-patriotic and internationalist indoctrination persistently and purposefully, to strengthen the tie between it and the life of the defense organizations, and to insure real unity between indoctrination and training in military affairs. At the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "In the area of internationalist indoctrination, as in all ideological and mass political work, you face great challenges. The way to improve all our propaganda is to show our achievements in a convincing and concrete manner, to give a serious analysis of new problems which arise constantly, and to present fresh thoughts and words. Our propaganda must always be truthful and realistic, as well as interesting and intelligible, which means also more effective."

These party demands are the guiding principle for all our propaganda and indoctrination work.

Given the sharp aggravation of the ideological struggle and the danger of war from the imperialist side it is essential to intensify work on exposing the anti-Soviet and antipeople essence of the foreign policy line of the United States and its accomplices and to develop in the working people and young people a higher level of revolutionary vigilance, class consciousness, and feelings of patriotism and socialist internationalism.

It is also important to further enhance the indoctrination and organizational role of the periodical press and DOSAAF Publishing House, to strengthen cooperation between the defense Society and the other mass information agencies, and to make efficient use of available technical means of propaganda and the potential of the DOSAAF Houses and cultural-educational institutions.

We are talking about more broadly involving peoples museums and rooms of combat and labor glory in military-patriotic work. The time has come to give this work a more organized character, to develop uniform methodological recommendations, and coordinate personnel and resources more concretely.

The people call DOSAAF the "school of patriots" and with good reason. We will do everything we can to deserve this lofty title.

Train Skilled and Courageous Defenders of the Homeland

Comrades! One of the basic areas of activity of the defense Society is preparing young people for service in the Soviet Army and Navy. This is our practical contribution to strengthening the combat potential of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Central Committee reports to the congress that plans for training specialists for the army and navy in conformity with the USSR Law on the Universal Military Obligation are basically being fulfilled, and the quality of their training is constantly improving. At the present time more than one-third of draft-age young men are mastering specializations necessary in the Armed Forces while students at DOSAAF training organizations.

As a result of the steps that have been taken the organizational and methodological level of training and political and indoctrination work with cadets has risen and their practical training has improved. There have been major changes in the location and equipping of training organizations. More than 70 percent of them now have good training facilities. For the most part specialists are trained on new equipment. Steps have been taken toward further improvement in the qualitative composition of instructional personnel. A large majority of DOSAAF schools now have all necessary conditions to train draft-age young men at a high level. A number of schools have been given the honorable name of "model schools."

The DOSAAF organizations of the Armenian SSR, Georgian SSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR, Tatar ASSR, and Volgograd and Omsk oblasts have achieved the best and most consistent results in training specialists.

Organizations of the defense Society have enjoyed constant help and support from the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the headquarters and political organs of the branches of the Armed Forces, military districts, and the fleets in training specialists for the army and navy.

Most of the young men entering the army and navy are well trained and toughened. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that some young men arrive in the military inadequately prepared for the hardships of military service and its strict ways.

By no means do all DOSAAF committees and training organizations show the proper accountability and skill in using existing opportunities to improve the quality of training, especially the practical training of specialists.

There are various reasons for this. Many shortcomings continue to exist in the organization of the training and indoctrination process. For example, the DOSAAF schools of the Karelian ASSR and Kamchatka, Dzhezkazgan, Zaporozhye, and several other oblasts permit deviations from training plans and standard requirements for organizational and material support of each training period. Simplification and indulgence in training and the unfortunate practice of scoring too high have not been eliminated. Proper attention is not given to military-patriotic indoctrination of cadets and general military and physical training. Not all organizations are giving constant attention to improving training methodology and physical facilities for training as the most important conditions for raising the efficiency and quality of training for draft-age young men.

One of the main reasons for these shortcomings is the low level of leadership exercise by certain committees over training organizations. This refers in

particular to the Central Committee of Tajik SSR DOSAAF, the Krasnoyarsk Kray DOSAAF committee, and the oblast DOSAAF committees of the Tuvi, Tomsk, Sverdlovsk, and certain other oblasts.

Our aviation training organizations have a special place in the work of the defense Society. For the most part they have correctly performed their assigned tasks. The level of training of aviation sportsmen and their flight skills have risen somewhat. The best results have been achieved by the Volchansk Aviation School and the Kinel-Cherkass, Kemerovo, Volgograd, and Rostov Air clubs.

At the same time, the DOSAAF air clubs of Azerbaijan and the Crimean, Vladimir, and certain other oblasts have permitted violations of requirements for the organization and conduct of flight and parachute training.

Among the factors necessary for efficient training is accident-free work. This obligates leaders at all levels, especially the chairmen of the Krasnoyarsk Kray and Gorky and Kemerovo oblast DOSAAF committees, to concentrate their efforts on timely, quality preventive measures to avoid accidents and to increase the accountability of officials for strict fulfillment of established rules and the requirements of orders, instructions, and manuals and to improve the indoctrination of people who are working with equipment.

The working conditions of committees for training methods guidance and elementary military training of young people have changed significantly in recent years: the total number of training points has decreased and consolidated points have been formed where training periods are conducted by the assembly method. This makes additional requirements for organizing new work training points. DOSAAF committees and primary organizations must intensify the attention given to them and work hard to raise the quality of elementary military training of young people.

Comrades! DOSAAF committees and training organizations must continue to do everything possible to improve the preparation of young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces and to raise the quality of training, in particular practical training for draft-age young men. They must devote more attention to instilling them with lofty moral and patriotic qualities, discipline, physical endurance, and military smartness.

The Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and the local committees should raise the requirements made of those who participate in the training and indoctrination of our future soldiers and seamen, struggle against simplification and indulgence, and root out formalism in evaluating the results of the work of teachers and cadets. Further improving the professional knowledge and methodological skills of teachers and masters and teaching them the practical skills of indoctrination work with cadets is an important challenge.

Performance of all the practical tasks given to DOSAAF training organizations depends crucially on the ideological-political level and effectiveness of political indoctrination work with permanent and nonpermanent personnel. We must work persistently and on a planned basis to improve mass political work in the DOSAAF schools and air clubs and coordinate it closely with life and practical tasks.

Improve the Training of Personnel for the Mass Technical Occupations in the National Economy and Participate Actively in the Dissemination of Technical Knowledge

Comrades! Under conditions of dynamic economic development and accelerated scientific-technical progress it becomes more necessary to broaden the scale of technical training for the population. DOSAAF organizations take an active part in performing this task.

During the report period more than 12 million people received technical training in DOSAAF, about 8 million of them in driver training. This was more than half of all persons trained in driving in the country. Specialists trained in DOSAAF are working successfully in industry and transportation, on the BAM and in the Tyumen oilfields, and at the most important new construction projects of the five-year plan. The defense Society trains a significant number of specialists for agriculture as well, including workers for the Nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR.

Where this work is given constant attention and the scope of it is envisioned in the economic plans of republics, krays, and oblasts there are good results in training personnel for the common technical occupations. This is the way the assigned tasks are performed, for example, by the Central Committee of Uzbek SSR DOSAAF, the Krasnodar Kray DOSAAF committee, and the DOSAAF committees of Rostov, Astrakhan, and Saratov oblasts. Magadan, Sakhalin, and certain other organizations of the Society have improved their work in this direction.

At the same time, there are still significant shortcomings in training personnel for the common technical occupations. The problems of raising the quality of specialist training are being solved slowly. The organizational and methodological level of the training process in the schools of many primary DOSAAF organizations does not meet contemporary requirements. The poor level of material and technical facilities at most STK's [possibly technical-sports clubs] causes concern. Not all reserves are being used in the interests of increasing the training of specialists for the swiftly developing regions of Eastern Siberia and the Far East. The DOSAAF organizations of the Kirghiz SSR, Altay Kray, and Kirov, Pskov, and certain other oblasts are not giving proper attention to training motor vehicle and tractor drivers, combine operators, and other machine operators for agriculture.

We must overcome these problems more rapidly, continue to improve the training of personnel for the common technical occupations of the national economy, and raise the efficiency and profitability of this training. It is becoming especially important for DOSAAF to participate in carrying out the USSR Food Program. Each year 300,000-350,000 specialists are planned to be trained for agriculture.

It is our patriotic duty to enlarge our contribution to fulfilling the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to give the country a new detachment of skilled specialists in the common technical occupations.

During the report period there has also been continued development of other forms of disseminating technical knowledge. Many DOSAAF organizations have technical schools and circles, model building laboratories and shops, and

public design bureaus. They conduct lectures and competitive inspections of technical creativity. We must expand and improve this work, direct it to solving applied military problems, and give greater attention to the activities of efficiency workers and inventors. We must do everything possible to develop and support the initiative of innovators in the development and improvement of technical training aids and sports equipment, raising the quality of output, improving working conditions, and conserving material and labor resources.

During the report period we have continued to strengthen the ties and working cooperation between DOSAAF organizations and civil defense agencies in military-patriotic indoctrination of the working people and dissemination of knowledge in protection against weapons of mass destruction. DOSAAF committees and organizations must be constantly looking to help with civil defense activities.

Improve Defense-Sports Work in DOSAAF Organizations, Involve Larger Masses of People in Technical and Applied Military Types of Sport

Comrades! One of the clear manifestations of the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government to shape harmoniously developed, ideologically confirmed, and physically toughened fighters for communism was the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Further Involvement of the Masses in Physical Training and Sports." The requirements of this program document determined the basic content of defense sports work in DOSAAF organizations and the principal direction of development of technical and applied military types of sports.

The defense Society has rich experience and glorious traditions in sports work and the necessary material-technical base. This makes it possible to develop technical and applied military types of sport on a broad scale. At the present time 32 million people are involved in them.

The geographic distribution of technical and applied military types of sports has expanded significantly. Motor vehicle, motorcycle, rifle, and radio technical sports are now cultivated in practically all republics, krays, and oblasts. The number of persons engaged in aviation sports has increased. The VII Summer Spartakiad of the USSR People helped greatly in this.

DOSAAF organizations participate actively in preparing the population to pass the norms of the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] test. Sports work among young people of pre-draft and draft age has become somewhat more active.

There have been certain changes for the better in the development of defense sports work in the primary organizations and at places of residence. The rural DOSAAF organizations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Altai Kray are introducing interesting forms of involving kolkhoz and sovkhoz working people in technical types of sport. Technical sports clubs are being formed for adolescents at their places of residence in Minsk and Penza.

The role of technical sports schools for children and young people has grown. DOSAAF committees together with trade unions have opened 109 such schools. More than 100,000 young men and women studied at them during the report period.

A great deal of attention is devoted to building up sports facilities.

It should be specially mentioned that in 1978 and 1981 Soviet amateur radio operators working in cooperation with the engineering and sports communities and scientific institutions designed and made eight radio relay artificial earth satellites which were put into space orbits. This greatly expanded the capabilities of short-wave amateur radio communication.

The skill of our sportsmen in many technical and applied military types of sports has reached a high level. In the last six years they have set more than 540 new records, 476 of which surpassed world and European achievements. We have been gratified by the successes of our pilots, motorcycle racers on ice, radio operators, riflemen, model builders, submariners, and motor boat operators in international competition.

On the eve of the congress the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued an Ukase awarding orders and medals to a large group of sportsmen and coaches in technical and applied military types of sport for outstanding achievements in the world and European championships. Honored USSR masters of sports Valentina Yaikova and Viktor Smolin, delegates at our congress, were among those who received awards.

While giving due credit for achievements, we must emphasize with full seriousness that the situation in defense sports work and the level of development of technical and applied military types of sports still do not fully correspond to our potential and to the needs of young people. Some leaders of committees and sports organizations have not entirely understood the essential features of the reorganization of sports work in light of the demands of the party and government. Many committees continue to concentrate their main attention on training combined teams and conducting a large number of major competitions at the expense of mass participation in sports. DOSAAF committees and sports clubs still are not doing enough to improve ideological and moral conditioning of the sportsmen. The decree of the 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF in 1981 which defined the practical activity of committees and sports organizations under the new conditions is being put into effect slowly. We still are not giving proper attention to the development of sport directly in the primary organizations. This is particularly true of those types of sports which do not require large expenditures, complex sports facilities, and expensive equipment.

Many city and rayon STK's are playing too small a part in the development of applied military types of sport and in training public sports personnel for primary organizations. Their potential is not being fully used to organize sports work at places of residence, especially among children and adolescents. In a number of training organizations sports clubs are inactive and draft-age young men are not broadly involved in sports. DOSAAF organizations in Belgorod, Kirov, and Orenburg oblasts are doing very little for the development of motor and radio technical sports. Mass involvement in rifle sports is declining in Azerbaijan, the Kalmyk ASSR, and Tambov and several other oblasts. Our sportsmen have lost their high ranking in international competition in motocross, helicopter sport, and numerous other types of sports.

The efforts of all committees, sports organizations and federations, and public activists should be aimed at raising the level of mass participation and improving the results of technical and applied military types of sports. Special

attention here must be given to the primary organizations, especially at general-educational and vocational-technical schools, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Simple accessible types of sports must be introduced more broadly there. We must expand the network of technical sports clubs and step up their work, build up the material base [physical facilities] for sports, use available sports facilities efficiently, and strengthen the working contacts of trade union, Komsomol, physical training, and DOSAAF organizations.

The finals of the VIII Summer Spartakiad of the USSR Peoples, to be held this year, will be an important stimulus and major test of the effectiveness of defense sports work. We must do everything possible to see that technical and applied military types of sports are in fact an effective means of preparing Soviet people for labor and defense.

Strengthen the Material-Technical Base, Work Efficiently, and Use All Types of Resources Economically

Comrades! Planned development of the material-technical base of our organization has promoted fulfillment of the tasks placed before the defense Society. In this respect the report period was particularly fruitful. This was a result of the steadily increasing attention of party, state, and economic bodies.

In the last six years hundreds of projects have been built. Among them are such large structures as the Chayka sports complex in Kiev, the circular motor track in Tbilisi, the training complex in Omsk, the swimming pools in Voronezh and Smolensk, the naval school in Bryansk, and many others. New shops have been introduced at the Moscow Aviation Repair Plant, the Leningrad Patriot Production Association, and the Kiev Experimental Plant. Work is being completed on expanding the Gomel' plant that produces sports models and training aids.

Capital investment is being used in a more thoughtful way and capital and material resources are being concentrated at the most important start-up projects. Economical standard designs for building the structures which meet the requirements of the training process and conduct of sports work have begun to be used.

The Central Committees of Georgian SSR and Armenian SSR DOSAAF and the Kuybyshev and Omsk oblast DOSAAF committees planned construction correctly, decided the questions of providing construction projects with design and estimate documents and equipment in a technically intelligent manner, and incorporated the capital investment allocated on time.

At the same time, most committees and organizations did not fulfill construction plans, which led to a disruption in schedules for launching buildings and structures in operation, to losses of ceiling amounts, and to above-norm incomplete construction. Let me refer to an example. Construction of the consolidated technical school in Magadan and the military-technical training house in Komsomolsk-na-Amure began in the early 1970's but these facilities still have not been put into use. The blame for this falls not only to the construction organization, but also to the committees who are the clients.

In the 11th Five-Year plan we are expected to incorporate 100 million rubles more of capital investment than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. This requires committees to decide questions of capital investment with a high degree of accountability, to cooperate with contracting organizations, and to carry out bilateral contract obligations at the proper time.

For the most part we have switched to designing and building training and sports complexes. This is a correct policy and it must be continued. In those places where new construction is not planned already existing facilities should be rebuilt when necessary.

Development of the material-technical base of DOSAAF organizations in Siberia, the Far North, the Far East, and the Nonchernozem Zone of the Russian Federation must be taken under special control and built up, especially in the cities and rayons which show the promise of economic development.

In recent years the scale of material-technical supply to the defense Society has grown and its structure has improved. The requirements of DOSAAF committees, organizations, and production enterprises for equipment, materials, and other gear have been met more fully.

But some schools and STK's do not have enough trucks and gasoline to train specialists for the economy. They are also short of technical equipment and training aids. At the same time, the demands of the party and government that strict economy measures be observed are not being followed well. Equipment and physical assets are often used inefficiently or for irregular purposes. Fuel and lubricants are wasted, and machinery is written off before it has been used for its established service life. Serious mistakes occur in planning needs for material resources.

We must constantly improve material-technical supply to DOSAAF, develop the network of small wholesale stores, improve their work, take a proprietary attitude toward the use of equipment, fuel and lubricants, building materials, and other materials, and insure strict records and preservation of weapons and ammunition.

The activity of DOSAAF production enterprises improved somewhat during the report period. They now have a larger role in strengthening the material-technical base of the society.

A great deal has been done, but we cannot fail to observe that the requirements of the party and government to improve planning and intensify the influence of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and work quality are still not being carried out well. Technical re-equipping of a number of enterprises and the transition to production of articles needed for training and sports work in DOSAAF organizations are going slowly.

The financial condition of DOSAAF was strengthened and its income increased after the VII Congress as the result of further development of cost accounting in DOSAAF activities. This made it possible to finance the work of defense organizations more fully.

At the same time, some committees and organizations permitted violations of financial discipline and mismanagement. Major shortfalls and theft of physical assets and money were discovered in the DOSAAF organizations of the North Osetian ASSR, the Komi ASSR, and Kemerovo, Vinnitsa, Murmansk, and Chardzhou oblasts.

We must improve the financial management activity of all elements of the defense Society, broaden sources of income, use labor, material, and financial resources efficiently, take steps to conserve socialist property, and improve monitoring and auditing work. Everything possible should be done to produce better results from the DOSAAF lottery, which should be viewed as an important way of propagandizing the activities of the Society and one of the sources for financing mass defense work.

In order to meet this challenge we must make full use of the capabilities of the auditing commissions, many of which still perform their duties poorly. This situation must be corrected. For this purpose we should increase the accountability of committees for improving all forms of monitoring and auditing work and the activities of auditing commissions and use every possible means to make them more active in the campaign for economy and thrift, against waste, mismanagement, and violations of financial and staff schedule discipline. All our financial and management activities should be approached from this standpoint.

Improve Organizational Work, Raise the Level of Leadership Activity in DOSAAF Committees

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need for continuously improving the style and methods of leadership and strengthening ties between directive agencies and the masses of common people.

The Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and the local committees of the defense Society have worked to carry out the goals of the party congress with respect to improving organizational work.

During the report period there were nine plenums of the DOSAAF Central Committee, 38 sessions of the presidium, and more than 260 sessions of the bureau of the presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF which discussed the tasks of carrying out the resolutions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and implementing the decisions of the VIII Congress of USSR DOSAAF. In addition they reviewed timely problems of practical activity in the committees and organizations of the defense Society.

Such forms of summarizing progressive know-how and working out recommendations as regularly conducting sessions of the standing commissions, discussing reports of committee and organization executives, all-Union seminars, and science-practice conferences have become firmly established practices in the work of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF.

More attention has been given to the organizations of Siberia and the Far East.

For most of the central committees of the Union republic DOSAAF organizations and the kray and oblast committees, the report period saw an increase in the purposefulness and organization of work. The DOSAAF committees of Moscow and Kuybyshev Oblast, for example, are constantly showing initiative and take a creative approach to managing rayon committees and organizing socialist competition. The activity of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF to increase activism in the work of rural defense collectives deserves praise. The DOSAAF organizations of Belorussia are showing constant concern for the selection and indoctrination of cadres and increasing the accountability of staff personnel for specific work sectors.

But by no means has everything possible been done to improve the style of work and enhance its impact on final results, either at the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF or in the local organs of the defense Society.

During the report work period the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF criticized particular committees and their chairmen for omissions in their work. Most of them responded correctly to the comments and eliminated the shortcomings that were noted. But some executives did not take effective steps to improve their work. This refers above all to the leaders of the central committees of Tajik SSSR and Turkmen SSSR DOSAAF and the Tuvi, Kamchatka, and Tambov oblast DOSAAF committees. The organizations which they head have been behind in their indicators for a long time, bringing up the rear in competition.

It is essential for successful work that the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership be followed consistently in practice. But these principles are not always observed precisely. There are still committees which substitute pointless paper shuffling for real live organizational work. The style and methods of leadership must be improved. Administrative employees must spend more time among people and less time among papers. "What is needed today is an orientation toward deeds, not loud talk," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized in his report "The 60th Anniversary of the USSR."

In its practical activity the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has begun giving more attention to strengthening plan and performance discipline. These questions have been reviewed at the presidium and bureau of the presidium of the Central Committee and were the subject of thorough discussion at the VIII Plenum. Its decisions are being carried out. In some committees, however, plans are still not entirely fulfilled or are fulfilled at the price of great expenditures. It appears that the force of inertia and old habits are still operative.

It must be admitted that in many DOSAAF committees monitoring and checking on performance are done superficially, without true analysis of causes and principled criticism of shortcomings. This often engenders conditions for poor performance, red tape, deceptive practices, and misappropriation of socialist property. These negative phenomena have been observed, for example, in the Murmansk Oblast DOSAAF committees. They led to serious problems in its work.

We must strive to see that decisions, plans, and socialist obligations are completely fulfilled at the scheduled times and that such shameful practices as

a slack attitude toward performance of service duties, embellishing the true state of affairs, and deceptive practices are completely eliminated.

Each year the work of city and rayon DOSAAF committees becomes more productive and meaningful. Many of them are achieving excellent results. A highly practical approach, an ability to work with people, and deep involvement in the affairs of the defense Society — these are the basic characteristics of the working style of the executives of the leading city and rayon DOSAAF committees.

Relying on the know-how of the leaders we should intensify the attention given to city and rayon DOSAAF committees, help them solidify their activists and improve organizational work, and increase their accountability for management of the primary organizations. This is becoming especially timely because during this report period alone the size of the defense Society increased by 23 million and now has more than 103 million members. Our primary attention today should be focused on allout development of the initiative and independence of DOSAAF members and involving them in broad participation in mass defense work.

This can be done on the basis of a further increase in the militance and activism of the primary organizations. DOSAAF today has 355,000 primary organizations. Tens of thousands of them work actively and purposefully. Among the DOSAAF collectives who are doing a great deal of productive work are, for example, those headed by delegates at our congress: Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Sergeyevich Makarov (Magadanzhilstroy [Magadan Residential Construction] Administration); Hero of Socialist Labor Dilorom Rafikova (Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in the Kirghiz SSR), and Gleb Petrovich Aleksandrov (Gorky Polytechnic Institute). They and many other activists of the defense Society like them are doing a great deal of necessary work for the country on a voluntary basis, out of their own free time. We thank them greatly for this work!

At the same time there are many lower-level DOSAAF collectives who are not working well and do not completely fulfill regulation requirements. That is why systematic and concrete work to strengthen the primary organizations and turn them into true centers of mass defense work and to improve the management of their activities remains a key challenge for every DOSAAF committee from top to bottom. This must be done on a planned basis, in stages, so that the first to gain strength are the large organizations which have the necessary organizational and material-technical potential. Then using their experience the lagging ones can be brought up and sponsorship relationships with rural organizations developed and strengthened.

The practice of consolidating small organizations into large DOSAAF collectives on the basis of principles envisioned by the By-Laws is producing results. We must follow this more aggressively. Primary organizations must be given all the personnel, resources, and attention they deserve as the foundation of the defense Society.

Socialist competition is a proven way to raise the effectiveness of mass defense work. This was reaffirmed by the excellent results achieved during the national movement to celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

We must consolidate the accumulated know-how, improve the management of socialist competition, and insure fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan assignments and socialist obligations of the present year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole in practice.

Comrades! Our party has always believed that the success of any work depends on cadres, on their organizational and indoctrination work. The Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, the Union republic DOSAAF central committees, and the kray and oblast DOSAAF committees have taken steps to strengthen all elements of directive agencies and to improve their staff structures. Under the direction of party bodies questions of selection, placement, training, and indoctrination of personnel have been handled more productively, which has promoted a qualitative improvement in personnel. An absolute majority of the leaders of the committees and organizations are communist and Komsomol members, have higher and secondary education and practical work experience, and have gone through the experience of military service. Among them are the chairmen of the Moscow city committee Dmitriy Nikolayevich Kuznetsov, the chairmen of various oblast DOSAAF committees such as Viktor Ivanovich Zhmurko (Dnepropetrovsk), Gavriil Konstantinovich Kustov (Omsk), Viktor Mikhaylovich Burmistrov (Gomel), and Kabash Bekenov (Karaganda), as well as many others. There is every reason today to believe that the defense Society as a whole has politically mature, well-trained cadres who are dedicated to the cause of the party and to the Soviet people. Their unselfish labor has been highly praised. More than 4,000 DOSAAF employees received orders and medals of the Soviet Union during the report period.

Many DOSAAF committees have begun to devote more attention to introducing public principles into practical mass defense work and are showing the necessary concern for expanding the public aktiv. The number of women among both staff employees and activists has almost doubled.

The practice of raising qualifications and instructing cadres has become established both in the center and in the local areas. During the report period alone more than 14,000 staff employees of various categories received training at the Central School and six zonal schools.

While taking note of positive developments, we should acknowledge that certain committees are making serious mistakes in work with personnel. They are not exacting with those employees who still follow the old methods of leadership and they do not evaluate the results of their labor critically. In a number of cases important sectors of work are entrusted to people who do not have adequate practical and moral qualities.

Some officials flagrantly violate discipline and commit amoral acts. People have been removed from their positions for these reasons, for example the following chairmen of oblast DOSAAF committees: Ya. Graytser (Jewish AO), N. Kabdulov (Kvyl-Orda), and A. Tsyganov (Ivano-Frankovsk), and I. Griva, D. Kozhanderdin, V. Kochetkov, and V. Stepanov were removed from the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF. Although these are isolated cases, they testify to serious mistakes in both the selection and indoctrination of personnel.

Certain leaders of DOSAAF committees and organizations underestimate the capabilities of the public aktiv and try to solve all problems with staff personnel only. Seminars and instruction methods classes are rarely held with activists.

It is the job of committees on all levels to follow Leninist principles strictly in their work with staff personnel and the public aktiv and to see that, as emphasized at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the people working in the decisive sectors are politically mature, competent, enterprising, and have good organizational capabilities and a feeling for new development. We must combine constant solicitude for personnel with high standards for them and indoctrinate leaders at all levels in a spirit of personal responsibility for fulfillment of service and public duties, the requirements of the DOSAAF By-Laws, and the orders and decisions of higher-ranking bodies.

Comrades! As everyone knows, the new USSR Constitution was adopted after the VIII All-Union DOSAAF Congress. New legislative acts and important decisions of directive bodies have gone into effect in conformity with the new Constitution. They emphasize the growing importance of public organizations under contemporary conditions. They are given greater rights and their duties are defined more precisely. In this same time there have been certain changes in the life and activity of the defense Society. All this requires further refinement of the legal norms of DOSAAF work and precise legal determination of its tasks, organizational structure, and terminology.

That is why it became necessary to make certain amendments to the DOSAAF By-Laws, which are the legal basis of the defense Society. The Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has received several hundred proposals on this question. They have all been carefully reviewed and classified.

Most of these proposals are not on a fundamental level and can be carried out in current documents or on an operational basis. But there are also some proposals which it would be wise to review at the congress. Above all these are the proposals directed at the development of democratic principles and the activity of the management bodies of the defense Society. I have in mind broadening the sphere of open voting in elections, reducing the time between sessions of presidiums of committees, setting up presidiums of the committees of primary organizations which would be given the rights of rayon committees, recording and fixing the tasks of standing commissions of the committees in the By-Laws, and others.

Certain articles of the By-Laws concerning the monetary resources of DOSAAF have been made more precise, which will make it possible to strengthen order in its financial affairs. Many corrections and clarifications are purely editorial in nature.

Comrades! Our congress concludes the report and election campaign in DOSAAF organizations. It has been an inspection of the personnel of the defense Society, a careful examination of how each organization is working and how each management body is fulfilling its duties. Suffice it to say that about 2 million people spoke out during discussions of accountability reports.

Many critical observations were made and proposals were offered for improving the work of the defense Society, including remarks addressed to the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, the Union republic DOSAAF, central committees, and the kray and oblast committees of the defense Society. This indicates that there are certain shortcomings and omissions in their management activities.

Further improving management of DOSAAF organizations in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress is the heart of all the activity of the committees, the foundation for raising the efficiency and quality of performance of our assigned tasks.

Broaden Cooperation with the Defense and Sports Organizations of the Socialist Countries by Every Means, Develop the International Ties of DOSAAF

Comrades! In its international ties DOSAAF has focused its attention on broadening and deepening practical cooperation with the defense and sports organizations of the socialist countries. These ties have been built on the principles of socialist internationalism and the principles and conclusions of the Peace Program worked out by the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU congresses. They are distinguished by their scope, conducted at different levels, and cover practically all aspects of the multifaceted activity of the fraternal organizations.

In the last six years 134 delegations from fraternal organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, North Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia have been received in the USSR. They have been familiarized with the work of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, the central clubs and all-Union federations, and the DOSAAF organizations of many Union republics, krays, and oblasts. In turn, 116 USSR DOSAAF delegations have travelled to these countries and visited their defense and sports organizations.

We have numerous established practices in our cooperation, including participation in the work of congresses, conferences, and meetings on various issues, conducting large propaganda-agitation events, film festivals, and camp assemblies under the slogan "Class Brothers - Brothers-in-Arms," and exchange of periodic publications, training methods materials, and other literature. These activities hold enormous practical and indoctrination significance and serve the interests of strengthening and broadening our cooperation. In recent years the coordination of efforts on the development, production, and introduction of up-to-date training and sports equipment has been improved, which greatly expands our material-technical potential.

It is important to note that the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has established ties and exchanged delegations with the Peoples Army of Syria, the National Defense Committee of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Mozambique air club. We hope to further strengthen practical contacts with related organizations in the friendly developing countries.

Participation in international sports competition and in the work of international sports federations for technical types of sport has occupied and still occupies a special place in DOSAAF activities. Dual and multiteam meetings of the sports teams of the socialist countries and joint training assemblies have become a regular feature. This has helped strengthen the position of the USSR and the socialist countries in the international sports world and promoted the prestige of their sports federations and national clubs.

We can note with satisfaction today that our Society has established truly sincere relations of friendship and cooperation with all the defense and sports organizations of the fraternal socialist countries.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to assure our foreign friends that we will do everything possible to see that the cooperation among our organizations broadens and deepens in the interests of strengthening the friendship and indestructible unity of the peoples of the socialist states.

Comrades! Each DOSAAF congress is a major event in the history of the defense Society. There is no question that the present congress too will be a notable milepost in its development. The accountability report of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has identified only the main directions of this development. We hope that the delegates to the congress will clarify and supplement the principles and conclusions that have been advanced. This will help develop correct solutions enriched by collective experience.

Dear Comrades! The party teaches us to carry out plans firmly and consistently and always move forward, relying on the creative initiative of the masses, persistently overcoming hardships.

We unanimously assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers that the all-Union Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy will close its ranks even more tightly around the Leninist party and will fulfill its assigned tasks with honor.

Hail to our great homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the proven leader of the Soviet people in the struggle for communism!

DOSAAF Central Inspection Commission Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Feb 83 pp 3-4

[Speech by G. V. Tomilin, chairman, Central Inspection Commission, USSR DOSAAF: "The Report of the Central Inspection Commission of USSR DOSAAF"]

[Text] Comrades! We received the greeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to our congress with great enthusiasm. For each of us the words of the CPSU Central Committee's greeting resounded with paternal guidance and a militant appeal to new accomplishments in our noble patriotic work.

Our congress has gathered at a time when the working people of all the republics, krays, and oblasts are setting remarkable examples of shock work to carry out the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Plenums of the Central Committee. They are doing everything necessary to accomplish the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the USSR Food Program, and the 1983 plan of economic and social development. Soviet people fully endorsed the principles and conclusions contained in the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov concerning a significant improvement in labor organizations and stepping up the campaign against mismanagement and violations of state and performance discipline.

The accountability report of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF thoroughly analyzed the Society's activities in the last six years. In this time mass defense work has received new content and a great deal has been done to expand and bolster the material-technical base and the financial position of DOSAAF organizations. With significant material and monetary resources, the defense Society has broad opportunities for further improving the preparation of working people to defend the socialist fatherland.

In conformity with the DOSAAF By-Laws the Central Inspection Commission conducted inspections of the financial-management activities of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and enterprises and organizations subordinate to the central authority. It checked on the receipt of members' dues and Society funds, their correct expenditure, and times for handling letters in the central administrative apparatus and on the editorial boards of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and the DOSAAF journals.

The commission worked according to plan. The program outlined for 1977-1982 was fulfilled. The commission, attempting to exercise effective control, checked on performance of its suggestions following from the results of earlier inspections, which made officials more accountable for eliminating identified problems and preventing them in the future.

The results of each audit and inspection with conclusions and suggestions were submitted for consideration by the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and appropriate decisions were made on them. Sessions of the commission outlined steps to improve its own activity and step up the campaign against violations of the law. Reports were presented by the managers of central clubs and enterprises on fulfillment of suggestions by the Central Inspection Commission. Commission members took an active part in practical work. Unfortunately, three members who did not deserve the trust shown in them were removed from the inspection commission.

Following the demands of the party and government and the resolutions of the VIII All-Union DOSAAF Congress, primary attention during inspections was concentrated on analyzing fulfillment of production and financial plans, observance of financial and staff discipline, and the legality and correctness of monetary and management transactions carried out. The inspections uncovered some violations in financial and management activity.

At the Gomel Sports Modeling Plant, for example, there was mismanagement in the use of material assets and waste of production materials, while at the Simferopol workshops the commission found exaggerations in reports on plan fulfillment and a shortage of money in the bank. Illegal bonuses were paid at the Gorky Plant and the Central Glider Club and wage schedules were used incorrectly for wage payments. The Kropotkin plant violated financial discipline and systematically failed to fulfill plans for sale of output. Pay stoppages were imposed on those responsible for financial violations and the damage they caused was reimbursed.

Administrative steps were taken by the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF on the basis of the shortcomings uncovered. The managers of the Kropotkin, Gorky, and Gomel plants were removed from their positions for violations in financial and management activity.

Analysis of the results of inspections made in the central administrative apparatus shows that income and expense planning as a whole is realistic. Incomes were figured to provide financial resources for all activities conducted by the Central Committee of DOSAAF and its local committees. Financial plans for all indicators were written with incomes exceeding expenditures in order to create reserves. The DOSAAF budget and reports on its performance were reviewed annually by the Presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF. The income part of the DOSAAF budget was overfulfilled year after year and rose 39 percent during the report period, while the fund of Society members doubled.

The main sources of money are receipts from paid training of workers in the common technical occupations which have applied military significance and profits from production and publishing activities. They constitute almost two-thirds of the income. The largest proportion of this amount is money from paid personnel training, which increased 2.7 times in the six-year period.

Membership dues are an important part of the total sum of income. The improvement in mass organizational work and growth in DOSAAF ranks during the report period made it possible to increase the receipt of membership dues by 34 percent. The total amount received was 122 million rubles.

Another source of Society money is deductions from the lotteries conducted by DOSAAF, which make it possible to strengthen the material-technical base. During the report period about 100 million rubles from lottery receipts was used for capital construction, purchase of equipment, and mass defense activities. It should be emphasized that the DOSAAF lottery is not just a source of income, but also one of the effective ways of propagandizing the activities of the defense Society and increasing the activism of its organizations.

In its report at the VIII DOSAAF Congress the Central Inspection Commission called attention to omissions in production activity. The organizational structure of our production enterprises improved somewhat as the result of steps that were taken. Workshops were consolidated into combines in a number of organizations. Technical re-equipping and reconstruction of existing enterprises continued. These things helped increase production by 30 percent in comparison with 1976. Labor productivity rose by 26 percent while average wages were up 14 percent.

The DOSAAF budget received 104 million rubles in deductions from publishing activity. Our inspections showed that the DOSAAF Publishing House improved its production and financial activities, supporting publication of books and posters in the planned editions and publication of the Society's four journals. We must continue directing efforts to further development of publishing work, take steps to establish our own printing facilities, use material resources economically, and improve artistic and printing work on our books and journals.

Successful fulfillment of plans for income cannot distract attention from the shortcomings and omissions that did occur. The administrations of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and the local committees still did not monitor fulfillment of financial plans adequately, and as a result the Society budget failed to receive 7 million rubles that was due. The situation was particularly bad with receipt of money from sports facilities. The amount of income received was 4.5 million rubles short, or 60 percent of the planned sum.

By no means are all committees working persistently to fulfill their assignments. The Central Committee of Estonian SSR DOSAAF, the Altai and Khabarovsk kray committees, and the Ivanovo, Kurgan, and Chita oblast DOSAAF committees did not fulfill their plans for profit and income.

Steps to improve production activity are still ineffective. The Society's plants and combines are not working hard enough to identify and use production reserves, and they are not giving proper attention to precise organization of the production process and improving economic management. There are problems with the quality of articles produced and with fulfillment of plans for production volume, profit, and sale of output. Some enterprises and shops use primitive technology, have low labor productivity, and permit violations of plan and financial discipline; nonproduction expenditures are rising there. DOSAAF enterprises are still producing many articles that have nothing to do with the practical activities of the Society. The paramount challenge is to produce output needed for mass defense work.

Comrades! Analysis of the expenditure part of the DOSAAF budget shows that financial plans were carried out in conformity with assigned tasks, basically within the limits of the approved designations and observing economy measures. Given this, both planned and actual income exceeded expenditures. Expenditures for military-patriotic propaganda, mass organizational and sports work, capital investment, maintenance of the administrative apparatus of the committees, and retraining Society cadres are fully covered. Appropriations for these purposes increased 35 percent during the report period.

The Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF used a significant amount of money for capital construction and purchase of equipment. The total sum of capital investment was planned to be at least 50 percent of all expenditures. A large construction program was carried out in the six years. The various facilities built had a total cost of 251 million rubles. At the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the organization and practice of construction work. Some oblast, kray, and republic DOSAAF organizations do not fulfill established capital investment plans and allow construction times to be dragged out. The capital allocated was only 87 percent incorporated, and the volume of incomplete construction in 1982 was 61 million rubles.

A large amount of money was directed to development of technical and applied military types of sports. More than 35 million rubles were spent for construction of sports facilities. As we see, total expenditures for sports are significant, but large amounts were improperly spent for conducting all-Union, republic, kray, and oblast competitions and assemblies at the expense of developing sports among the masses. Many sports facilities for mass involvement in sports are used very little.

The fixed capital of the Society increased 53 percent during the report period. DOSAAF organizations now have significant material assets and the volume of financial and management transactions has increased. All this raises the level of demands for the organization and conduct of accounting and for rational use of the material-technical base and monetary resources.

Overall the expenditure of resources is done in an economical and purposeful way, but at the same time overexpenditure of the wages fund and other designated sub-headings with ceilings does occur in some places. The total overexpenditure for particular sub-headings averaged more than 4 million rubles a year. Violations of the rules for expenditure of resources occurred in the DOSAAF organizations of the Turkmen SSR, the Bashkir ASSR and in Kirov, Orel, Murmansk, and Tomsk oblasts.

Inspections show that abuse of position, mismanagement, and waste still occur in DOSAAF organizations. Serious violations of financial discipline were uncovered in the DOSAAF organizations of Krasnoyarsk and Stavropol krays, the Dagestan and North Osetian ASSR's, and Vinnitsa, Kemerovo, and Chardzhou oblasts. All of these cases were properly evaluated and guilty parties were held strictly accountable.

Guided by the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the DOSAAF central committees of the Union republics and the kray and oblast DOSAAF committees must give serious attention to a truly proprietary attitude toward wealth and correct use of material and financial resources.

In recent years the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF has taken a number of steps to improve the staff organization of the central administrative apparatus, the committees, the training and sports organizations, and the enterprises of the Society. The number of administrative personnel in the central apparatus and in the local areas has been reduced. We should continue to look for possibilities and ways of streamlining the administrative apparatus and reducing the cost of maintaining it. In this connection we must introduce public [voluntary] principles more broadly in all elements of DOSAAF and use every means to involve public activists in our work.

During the report period, following the party and government decision, our Society changed to the new conditions of labor payment for workers, engineering-technical personnel, and employees of production enterprises and raised the wages of the employees of all DOSAAF committees and technical sports clubs and teachers at training organizations.

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the great sociopolitical significance of work with letters written by working people. This is one of the ways of communicating with the masses. In December 1982 the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee again called attention to improving procedures for reviewing letters and resolving problems raised in them. During the report period the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF received and considered about 18,000 letters and about 3,000 oral statements by citizens. The proposals and desires of the authors of the letters were taken into account in preparation of a number of decrees of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and were reflected in plans and measures for further improvement of mass defense work. Many recommendations and criticisms by members of the Society were used in preparing materials for the IX All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

Each year the Inspection Commission inspected work with letters in the administration and departments of the central apparatus and in the editorial offices of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and the journals of the Society. Based on proposals by the commission the bureau of the presidium of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF adopted decrees aimed at improving work with letters and organizing

procedures for receiving citizens. With rare exceptions all letters were promptly and carefully reviewed and their authors received thorough, well-supported answers.

While work with letters improved overall, however, there are still cases where certain committees do not analyze the nature and essential points of letters thoroughly, are inattentive to the requests and applications of citizens, respond to them in a formalistic manner and slowly, and permit bureaucratic procedures to disrupt consideration of letters. This forces DOSAAF members to call on the bodies numerous times and to write to central institutions on questions that are entirely within the jurisdiction of the local committees. In many cases monitoring of the handling of letters to the committees and other organizations is weak and ineffective.

Guided by the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on work with letters, we must constantly improve this work and take a sensitive, attentive attitude toward the requests and applications of DOSAAF members. We must respond in as practical and prompt a manner as possible to proposals expressed in letters and in critical statements in the press. In every case we must strive for a thorough and objective consideration of the factors that give rise to the complaints and make a principled assessment of the persons responsible.

Comrades! The DOSAAF budget has increased significantly in recent years, and the volume of financial work of Society committees and organizations has grown with it. The tasks of the inspection commissions who perform an important job of financial monitoring have also broadened. Many inspection commissions are handling their assigned tasks and perform their public duty vigorously, with a sense of great responsibility. At the same time, we must emphasize that monitoring and inspection work continues to be a problem area in a significant number of DOSAAF organizations.

Our congress is expected to define the upcoming task of the defense Society in light of the current demands of the CPSU. To meet these challenges successfully we must also give attention to improving financial and management activity, enhance the role and significance of public monitoring, raise the accountability of committees for the work of the inspection commissions, and organize training for inspection activists.

Making use of accumulated know-how and constantly strengthening plan and financial discipline, we must manage affairs wisely, prevent unnecessary unexpendeditures of public resources, and wage a persistent campaign for economy and thrift. It is the duty of the new Central Inspection Commission of DOSAAF to raise monitoring and inspection work to a higher level and make this work more organized and business-like, which is what the 26th party congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee demand.

Chairmen Respond to Reports

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Feb 83 p 4

[Article: "Discussion of the Accountability Reports of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF and the Central Inspection Commission"]

[Text] D. N. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Moscow DOSAAF City Committee

The decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the speech of General Secretary of the party Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the Plenum and his statement to the machine tool workers of Moscow have found unanimous support among Moscow DOSAAF members. We enthusiastically endorse the policy of our native party which is in the fundamental interests of the Soviet people.

The years that have passed since the VIII All-Union DOSAAF Congress have been marked by a rise in military-patriotic and mass-defense work in our Society, under the beneficial impact of the historical resolutions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. This was convincingly stated in the accountability report of the DOSAAF Central Committee.

The delegation of the Moscow city committee proposes endorsing the work of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee during the report period. We also support the proposals made in the accountability report of the Central Committee aimed at raising the level of organizational work in the defense Society and amending the By-Laws of USSR DOSAAF.

Six years ago, speaking from this podium, we promised to fulfill the five-year plan for development of mass-defense work. We can now report to the congress that we did fulfill the indicators of this plan. In the time between the congresses the Moscow city DOSAAF organization grew by more than 500,000 members.

We have numerous examples of the creative approach to questions of comprehensive performance of the tasks of military-patriotic indoctrination of DOSAAF members. This work became particularly active during the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of the defeat of German fascist troops at Moscow and Stalingrad and breaking the Leningrad blockade.

These good results please us, but we are also aware of the omissions in our work and the unsolved problems.

Unfortunately, there are still many collectives where performance discipline is low and public activism is inadequate. They are not demanding enough in relation to violators of labor discipline.

We consider it an important task to raise the accountability of DOSAAF employees and activists for performance of fundamental obligations and rigorous compliance with party and state discipline in their work sectors. Every defense work activist should be, above all, an outstanding production worker, a leader in his own collective.

The experience of the best defense organizations illustrates that where the collective is headed by a person who sets an example in labor, things go well. For example, in Sverdlovskiy, Pervomayskiy, and Proletarskiy rayons of the capital most of the activists are production leaders. It is not accidental that these collectives are on top in socialist competition. Our delegation includes two Heroes of Socialist Labor, V. Kokoshka, foreman and instructor at the Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Likhachev, and A. Losev, fitter at the Kalibr Tool Making Plant. They have headed their shop DOSAAF organizations for more than 10 years and are committee members. Such comrades as Kokoshka and Losev are the backbone of our organization. We try to see that young people adopt their style and methods of work and their conscientious attitude toward service and public duties.

The Society's periodical press and the literature and posters produced by the DOSAAF Publishing House are very important for involving public activists in defense work and disseminating useful know-how.

In this connection I would like to express a desire for an improvement in the quality of these products because many of them are too general and sometimes they are oversimplified. It seems that the time has come to decide the question of DOSAAF's establishing its own printing facilities, which could meet our needs. It is also time for the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT to come out three times a week like the organs of a number of departments and public organizations in the country do.

The problems of further development of technical and applied military types of sports deserve fixed attention. We have come to the point in sports activity where it is impossible to get by without a scientific approach to solving the problems.

We can see how much attention is now being given to enlisting science in the development of the Olympic events. Various science centers are working actively, and significant scientific personnel are concentrated at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture. At the same time, the questions of developing technical and applied military types of sports, raising the level of skill, increasing mass involvement, and building the latest types of sports equipment are sometimes resolved by techniques that are far from the most progressive ones.

It seems to me that the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, with the support of the USSR Sports Committee, has an opportunity to enlist scientific personnel to study various practical questions and work out recommendations on the development of technical and applied military types of sports and to work out new models of sports equipment that are as good as those produced by foreign companies.

The IX All-Union DOSAAF Congress is a major event in the life of the defense Society. There is no doubt that its decisions will give new impetus to all our work and will promote a further improvement in the military-patriotic indoctrination of DOSAAF members, especially young people.

The DOSAAF members of the capital will apply their efforts and skill to making a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our beloved homeland.

A. D. Korotchenko, chairman of the Central Committee of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF

The accountability report of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee thoroughly covered the activity of our Society. One of the most important conditions that insured achievement of new goals is, in our opinion, the fact that the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee has consistently devoted a great deal of attention to indoctrinating staff personnel and activists with a sense of great responsibility for strict observance of national interests in light of the demands of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses.

On behalf of the delegates of the Ukrainian defense Society I make the following proposal, that we endorse the practical activities of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. I further propose ratifying the report of the DOSAAF Central Inspection Commission.

The Ukrainian DOSAAF organization has achieved certain positive results in its work thanks to the great labor of staff personnel and the large aktiv and to the constant leadership of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and republic government and local party and Soviet bodies. At the present time 22.5 million working people and students in the republics, 94 percent of the total, are DOSAAF members. We are striving to see that each one is aware of his involvement in meeting the challenges of strengthening our homeland's defense capability.

The creative initiative of Society members is developing and the activism of primary organizations has risen. Plenums and presidiums of the Central Committee regularly discuss timely questions of military-patriotic, mass-defense, training, and sports work which arise from the resolutions of the party, government, and the VIII All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The Central Committee carefully studies and summarizes the work experience of its organizations and hears reports by their managers on timely questions of the work. The tasks of indoctrinating personnel in a spirit of raising accountability for performance of plan assignments and socialist obligations are at the center of our attention.

We always tie work to instill a feeling of responsibility with improvement in monitoring and checking performance of decisions that have been adopted. We are developing our monitoring system in many ways. We should emphasize the importance of multifaceted and special-purpose inspection whose primary objective is to insure checks on performance of party and government decrees and give necessary help to improve organizational work in the local areas. This approach has improved the situation in many oblast DOSAAF organizations noticeably.

The Central Committee of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF has established a practice of regularly hearing reports from the chairmen of city, rayon, and primary organizations at sessions of the presidium and bureau of the presidium. They invite representatives of party bodies and the managers of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes

to these sessions. These people respond readily to our invitation. This helps get a deeper understanding of matters and determines the most effective ways to improve organizational work.

At the present time the Central Committee and local committees of Ukrainian USSR DOSAAF are devoting paramount attention to carrying out the demands of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of General Secretary of the party Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov concerning strengthening labor and performance discipline.

At the same time, many of the steps planned by the Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF are still not being carried out as we would like. The necessary high standards, practicality, and systematic monitoring are not found in all sectors and at all levels. As a result, some organizations are working poorly and do not show initiative. One still must encounter frequent cases of formalism, high-sounding talk, and sometimes an irresponsible approach to the work. Therefore the Central Committee of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF is forced to apply the most severe measures to the heads of certain organizations, going all the way to removing them from their positions.

However, we are not able to solve some problems by ourselves. Each year republic DOSAAF organizations train thousands of drivers, but the training plans do not have full material support. The gasoline requirement is only 40-45 percent met, while we have just 55 percent of our needs for tires and cars.

The construction trust of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF regularly fails to fulfill plans for incorporation of capital construction funds. The main reasons are incomplete, untimely appropriation of material resources and lack of construction vehicles and equipment.

In this connection we ask the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF to work harder to solve the problems of material supply at the appropriate level. In our opinion, the DOSAAF Central Inspection Commission should go into these questions more deeply and take a more exacting attitude toward those who are causing difficulties in material supply to DOSAAF organizations.

The 5th Congress of Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF defined concrete tasks for further improvement of defense work. The goal we are setting is seeing that at least half of the training organizations have the title "model organization" by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan and raising the quality of training of specialists for the Armed Forces and the national economy in all schools and STK's to the level of the leading training organizations.

We assure the present congress that we will do everything necessary toward further improvement in the style and methods of work of the committees and organizations at all levels, to strengthen labor and performance discipline in light of the demands of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and on this basis we will insure fulfillment of the tasks posed by the IX All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET GENERAL COMMENTS ON PARTY'S LEADERSHIP OF ARMED FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 83 pp 3,4

[Article by Senior General A.A. Yepishev of the Main Political Administration, Soviet Army and Navy: "The Leadership of the CPSU To the Source of the Strength of the Soviet Army and Navy"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy are exactly 65 years old. The path of heroic combat of the Soviet Army and Navy has passed through battles with the forces of the interventionists and the White Guards during the Civil War years and then the battles to smash German fascism and Japanese militarism during the period of the Great Patriotic War, from machineguns mounted on horse-drawn carts to modern missile systems. All of the glorious victories that have been won in the fierce tests of strength with the enemies of the first worker-peasant state in history, and the increasingly greater fighting strength of the Soviet armed forces, are intimately related to the wise leadership of the Communist Party.

As manifested in the thoughts of Lenin and in the defense of the socialist homeland, the CPSU is the main strength of the enterprise of Soviet military development. The Party leads all tasks intended to develop and perfect our armed forces.

The greatest superiority of the military organization of the socialist state is that the entire development of that organization and the waging of war to defend the revolutionary accomplishments of the workers are led by the Marxist-Leninist party. That party's positive activities with regard to thought and organization ensure the effective use of the material and spiritual capabilities of the nation in the enterprise of staunchly defending the nation and defeating the aggressors when war breaks out.

The Marxist-Leninist political party's leadership of the military development of the Soviet state arises from the very nature of the party, the vanguard of the working class and of all the people in the struggle for socialism and communism. The CPSU is the nucleus of society's political system and the collective intelligence of the people. The party leads all aspects of life of Soviet society, and all systems and organizations of that society.

V.I. Lenin paid special attention to establishing the leadership role of the Communist Party in the armed forces. He drafted the basic theoretical viewpoints regarding the function, nature, and contents of the party's leadership of the army and navy. Those viewpoints were recorded for the first time in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee -- "On the Policy of the Military Organ" -- dated 25 December 1918. That party document stressed that the policy of the military sector, like that of all other sectors and organs, must be implemented on the basis of correctly following the directives of the Party promulgated by its representative -- the Party Central Committee -- and under the direct control of the Central Committee.

Lenin's principles regarding the Party's leadership of the armed forces were stressed in the Program of the CPSU, which clearly indicated that "The Communist Party's leadership of the party organizations in the armed forces, and strengthening the role and influence of the party organizations in the army and navy, are the bases of the principles of military development."*

The Party -- the Organizer and Combat Leader of the Red Army

Immediately after the October Revolution, the Party's creative line and viewpoints regarding the urgent problems of the defense of Soviet territory and the selfless labor of hundreds of thousands of Communist Party members allowed the fulfillment of one of the most difficult and important missions of the socialist revolution: organizing a new-style army that was fully conscious of its function and was sufficiently strong to defend the accomplishments of socialism. Life has confirmed the profound conclusion of V.I. Lenin that only the proletarian class and its political party could build a revolutionary army that would be an army "powerful because of its ideals, its discipline, its organization, and its revolutionary heroism in struggle."**

Under the leadership of the Party, the Red Army came of age and was consolidated. By the end of the Civil War the ranks of the Red Army had increased to 5.5 million. In its table of organization there were more than 20 military groups and nearly 100 divisions.***

The Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, which met in March 1919, played an especially great role in building the Soviet armed forces. By that time the troops of the young Republic had won many brilliant victories and defeated the counterrevolutionary forces from within and without our country.

However, many units still did not have the necessary discipline and order and there were still many vestiges of the guerrilla period. During the concluding meeting of the Eighth Party Congress Lenin expressed his opinions. He presented the most important principles of the Party's military policy and

* Resolutions of the CPSU, Vol. 8, p 282.

** The book "The Soviet Armed Forces." p 113.

*** The book "The Soviet Armed Forces." p 113.

demonstrated that the Party's unequalled leadership of the country's armed forces was the most basic principle.

Under the leadership of the Party, Soviet military art took form and was implemented on the battlefield. The combat activities of the Red Army took place on a large scale and had such outstanding characteristics as a high degree of initiative, boldness, and resolve. Even today the Red Army campaigns which smashed the forces of the White Guards and the interventionists in the Ural Mountains and Siberia, and in the Volga River, Don River, and Kuban areas, the offensives at Pererekup and Volottraevka, and the brilliant feats of arms of the revolutionary fleet in defending Petrograd were being admired by our friends and were astonishing the enemy troops.

The banner of the Communist Party rallied the people and the members of the Soviet army and navy from the very beginning of the great fight against fascism until a certain day in May, when news of the complete defeat of the Hitlerite fascists spread all over the world.

In leading the people's struggle against aggression, the Party and its Central Committee were very much concerned with strengthening the Red Army. Problems regarding the number of troops, the number and quality of weapons and technical military equipment, the political-morale situation of the troops, and the development of military art occupied a central position in the Party's military organization activities. During the first 8 days of the war more than 5 million people joined the armed forces. The formation of military units was carried out effectively. Within a very brief period more than 200 divisions and brigades with large quantities of technical military equipment were added to the army.

Under the banner of Lenin's Party, the Soviet Army overcame serious challenges of war and defeating the enemy army in its lair -- Berlin. The placing of the flag of victory on the roof of the German fascists' Reichstag signified the power and all-victorious nature of socialism, and the wisdom and talent of the Party in leading the armed forces.

Strengthen the Role of the Party in Leading the Armed Forces

The dynamism of the development of the situation on the international scene, the importance of the correct resolution of the problems of war and peace, and the complicated nature of the mission of strengthening the defensive capabilities of the socialist homeland require the strengthening of the Party's leadership role in the armed forces. That tendency is exerting a continuous effect -- as an objective necessity -- of Soviet military development.

When determining the scale and contents of Soviet military development, the CPSU teaches that it is necessary to realize the unchanging nature of the imperialists' strategy of opposing socialism and their scheme of using military means to change the balance of forces that has taken form in the world and to retard the development of socialism. As confirmed by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the international situation prevents us from ignoring matters related to the strengthening of our nation's defense.

Ensuring solid peace and protecting the rights of nations to gain independence and social progress are unchanging objectives of the foreign policy of the CPSU. Comrade Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, stressed in a speech at the November 1982 plenum of the Central Committee that in the struggle for those objectives the leadership of the Party and state will correctly observe the principles, absolutely and in a calculated manner.

The Soviet Union always manifests an attitude of being prepared to cooperate openly and faithfully with all nations which have a similar attitude. The CPSU protests the transforming of ideological disagreements into clashes between states and nations, and protests the use of arms and the attitude of being prepared to use arms as the yardstick for measuring the potential of social systems.

Disregarding the will of nations, the military leaders of imperialism are endeavoring to change the balance forces in the world in their favor. The U.S. ruling circles have made proposals which the Soviet Union of course cannot accept, such as the infamous "zero option" or the so-called "new viewpoints" on disarmament, proposals which have nothing to do with the mission of stopping the arms race.

The reactionary imperialists and their lackeys often tie their aggression and arms race measures with stepping up preparations for ideological warfare in order to oppose the forces of socialism, peace, and progress. The U.S. and NATO aggressive circles often boast that they are prepared to negotiate, but they have in fact reacted adversely to the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and have refused to discuss problems related to the expansion of confidence measures and the limitation of the selling and supplying of weapons. The U.S. has rejected talks on the complete and absolute prohibition of the testing of nuclear weapons and has refused to approve treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons testing and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which were signed several years ago.

The aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the U.S., are plotting to change international relations from detente to confrontation and are tottering dangerously on the brink of war. They want to redraw the political map of the world, apply the various kinds of "punishment," and threaten the use of armed force, including nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass murder.

The U.S. ruling circles have used all means to "restore" the U.S. leadership role in the world. The strategy drafted by the U.S. 2 years ago set the objective of "winning complete and clear military superiority" over the Soviet Union. The long-range plans to develop the various kinds of strategic and ordinary nuclear weapons, and to produce the neutron bomb, chemical weapons, and the other kinds of mass-destruction weapons are intended to serve that objective.

The Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, in an interview with a TASS reporter stressed that "The U.S. plan to deploy the MX missile on U.S. territory and intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe is a Washington program that is intended to eliminate the present military balance and gain global and regional superiority over the Soviet Union. That is an

extremely dangerous upward spiral in the nuclear arms race" (PRAVADA, 7 December 1982).

Despite the sudden tenseness in the international situation, the government of the Soviet Union continues to resolutely and absolutely carry out Lenin's peace line. However, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union does not ignore, but indeed demands, constant concern for national security. As stated at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in November 1982, the Politburo has regarded, and will continue to regard, providing everything necessary to the army and navy as an essential task, especially in the present international situation.

The situation on the international scene forces us to take steps to maintain our nation's defensive capabilities at the necessary level. To attain that objective, the government of the Soviet Union will not spend one ruble more than is necessary to maintain the necessary level to ensure the security of the Soviet people and their friends and allies. Of the 1983 budget of the Soviet Union some 17.05 billion rubles -- 4.8 percent of the total budget -- are set aside for national defense.

The inevitable nature of strengthening the Party's leadership of the armed forces is, in a broader sense, also determined by the complicated nature of the military development missions and the many-sided relationship between that mission and the over-all development of society. The combat level that has been attained by the Soviet army and navy is the direct result of the great superiority of the socialist economy and of our social system and state, and their influence on consolidating the nation's defensive strength. By means of the Party's policy, the nation's economic and social potential has been brought into play in order to increase the fighting strength of the armed forces.

The increasingly greater role of the CPSU in leading military development has resulted from the increasingly larger and deeper international missions of the Soviet state and the nation's armed forces in defending the accomplishments of socialism. The CPSU pays special attention to analyzing the experiences of defending socialism on an international scale and the operational experiences of the Warsaw Pact organization. The contents and scale of the mission of coordinating efforts to defend the socialist countries, as well as the sphere of cooperation among the socialist countries, are increasing.

While imperialism is forming and consolidating military blocs, the CPSU and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties regard seeking all ways to develop the militant alliance of the fraternal nations and their armies as being an obligation of all parties. As stated by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, "As long as NATO exists, and as long as the militarists continue to carry out the arms race, our country and the other members of the Warsaw Pact will strengthen that military-political bloc." (Documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, p 8, Russian-language version).

The alliance of the armies of the socialist countries will, side-by-side, resolve the new problems and positively participate in manufacturing and

standardizing equipment. Specialization and cooperation in national defense industry and scientific research, and the exchange of design experiences, play a great role.

The soldiers of the armies of the fraternal countries coordinate in carrying out military training and education activities and in exchanging training and education experiences. In addition to perfecting the military organization of the Warsaw Pact, the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties positively educate the soldiers so that they can become people who defend socialism, patriots, and reliable internationalists. The "Friendship 82" and "Shield 82" exercises of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries last year became good schools for improving combat skills.

The Party, which combines the functions of political leader and the organizer and educator of the masses, has combined into a single unity the study of theoretical viewpoints regarding the development of the Soviet Army and activities to concretize those viewpoints. Therefore, the Party has been able to determine specific courses for resolving problems regarding the protection of the revolutionary accomplishments of socialism and increasing the fighting strength of the army and navy.

A Powerful Weapon of the Party

The continuous strengthening of the leadership role of the Communist Party in the development of the Soviet Army did not happen spontaneously. That role is manifested in strengthening the influence of the political organs and the Party organizations in the army and navy. The continuous perfecting of the party-political work is one of Lenin's principles regarding the Party's leadership of the armed forces.

The party-political work in the army and navy consists of the ideology and party organization activities of the military councils, commanders, and party organizations, which are intended to implement the Party's policies in the armed forces. The party-political work broadly encompasses the problems relevant to all aspects of study, work, and daily activities, and the political-morale-psychological education of Soviet soldiers.

All efforts of the party-political work are concentrated primarily on building the consciousness, thought, qualities, and sentiment of man. The Party Central Committee always requires that when carrying out those tasks the party-political work must fully take into consideration the processes and the very dynamic phenomena of the social relationships of developed socialism, the level of social consciousness of the masses, the educational level of youths, technical changes in the military sphere, and the higher requirements of the enterprise of defending the security of the homeland. The commanders, political organs, and party organizations must make efforts so that the military personnel can be given increasingly solid ideological training and so that they can improve their combat skills and discipline.

At present, the commanders, political organs, and party organizations are fulfilling the missions of consolidating national defense and strengthening the combat potential of the armed forces set forth by the 26th Party Congress. They

are seeking all ways to improve the quality of education and study and the organization and discipline of the army. The party organizations of the army and the fleet operate deeply among military personnel who continue to maintain combat readiness.

A letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the All-Army Conference of Base-Level Party Organization Secretaries in May 1982 emphasized that "The Party highly values the many effective activities of communists in the armed forces. The Party organizations, the unified strength of everyone in the army and navy, are resolutely implementing the policies of the Party in all spheres of military development."

The Party organizations, like our Party in general, are built on the basis of Lenin's principles regarding democratic centralism. All aspects of their development and activities are carried out according to the common regulations of the Party and strictly observe Leninist standards regarding party activities and the leadership and democracy principles in the Party.

With a very rich treasury of facilities for the ideological and organizational tasks, the Party organizations in the army and navy can mobilize everyone to outstandingly fulfill the combat training, political education, combat alert missions, the mastering of technical facilities and weapons, and teaching military personnel to have a spirit of selfless sacrifice to fulfill the sacred obligation of soldiers who defend the homeland. Living with the broad masses and understanding their feelings, the communist party members, by means of their exemplary acts and the voice of the Party, ensure that everyone fulfills their study and combat missions.

The military councils, commanders, political organs, and Party organizations continually concentrate all efforts to fully mastering the modern technical equipment and combat skills on the ground, in the air, and at sea, and on strengthening the political consciousness, discipline, and organization of the soldiers; i.e. they are concentrating their concern on everything necessary for the combat readiness of the army and navy. That is because in modern combat only people with strong political consciousness, discipline, and the skill to master their weapons can win victory.

The most important mission of the party-political work is to enable all soldiers to have profound understanding of the great political significance of constant combat readiness. The present reality is that the imperialists have not yet abandoned their plan to carry out military adventures and be prepared to launch a surprise attack on the Soviet Union. All soldiers must always be vigilant and prepared, so that at all times to fight to defend the homeland and the other socialist countries. A matter that must receive special attention in the party-political work is educating everyone so that they can understand the national significance of the missions that have been set forth and the responsibilities that must be fulfilled to protect the peaceful labor of the builders of communism.

Many members of the strategic missile, air defense, naval, and air force units are at combat-alert positions. It must be ensured that they are always prepared to rapidly retaliate against all attacks by the enemy, and to strike mortal blows against all aggressors who violate our security.

Under the experienced leadership of its Leninist party the Soviet Union has solid confidence in the path of peace and that it will resolve the historic struggle between socialism and capitalism not on the battlefield but in an environment of peaceful labor. The army and navy of the Soviet Union, powerful factors for the peace and security of nations, are stalwartly defending the great enterprise of building communism in our country.

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